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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Butler, of Tennessee, Censured.

neffectual Attempt to Have Him Expelled and Requested to Resign—The Committee's Report in Covode, Hoge and Haugen's Cases—The Matter of the Suppressed Indian Documents—The President at the Capital—The Cincinnati Contested Seat—Voorhees to Review Senator Morton's Political Career.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1870.

Butler, of Tennessee, only Censured.

The House of Representatives in the case of utler, of Tennessee, has decided that a member may receive money for any official patronge he may have to bestow, and remain a member of the House, if it is not received in ursuance of a previous arrangement. The ote on the resolution of expulsion reported by eneral Logan was 162 to 68, twelve less than wo-thirds. Twenty-one members dodged. he case is one of the most remarkable inances of persistent and successful lobbying hich has occurred in many years. General yler, father of the cadet appointed by Butler, swore that it was not intended to pay the oney until after the appointment was ade, although in fact, the draft eached here the day before. The an who made the arrangement ith Butler, and paid him one thousand dolrs, swore the first day of his examination at as far as he understood the matter the appintment was made for pecuniary considera-on; that he could not say whether Butler ould have made it if money had not been et, and that he could not say positively that e money was paid before the appointment as made, one event following the other so osely. Afterwards this witness being reaalled remembered that nothing was said of oney before hand, and that payment was not ade till some time after words. Both this witness and Butler himself said a great deal of eneral Schofield having been active in securg the appointment, but the General when immoned testified that he had never known Gen. yler's son had applied for the appointment, that he had been appointed or even that lder had a son. General Tyler testifying on is point said he became satisfied and believed that eneral Schofield expressed to Butler or any e else a desire to have young Tyler appointe Butler himself after making one statement the Committee, without asking permission to e a correction, and returned another substanlly different. Upon the single claim, very osely supported, that the money was not aid till after the appointment, and that the ugain was not agreed upon before, e House voted down expulsion, reed to entertain a motion that he be requested to resign, and then passed a vote censure. Mr. Maynard made an effort with e members of the committee this morning further postponement, but to no purpose. tter these insisted himself with some of his ends during the entire morning hour, urging em to vote against the report of the Chairan. Butler himself inquired of members of e committee, and of many members of the ouse if they were satisfied, and this is but an dication of the variety of means used in all rections to secure acquittal. The whole ing has been humiliating and disgraceful. A ist attempt to have the evidence withheld led.

That part of the Committee reporting for nsure only being technically a majority, ough the Committee was equally divided, not desire any debate, and Logan and those porting for expulsion, probably because they re harshly criticized by many members of e House for their course in the Whittemore se, agreed to let the House judge simply m hearing the testimony read. Logan's olution for expulsion being in the nature an amendment to the report, censure was st considered. It was received by 101 to 68. On adoption, which required a two-thirds te, it was lost by 102 yeas to 68 nays. The lowing voted in the affirmative: Armstrong, per, Axtell, Banks, Beaman, Bennett, Boles, oker, Bowen, Boyd, Brooks, Mass.; Brooks, Y.; Buffinton, Burdett, Cake, Cessna, ncroft, Clarke, Cobb, Cook, Covode, Dickey, ckery, Ela, Ferris, Fisher, Fitch, Hawkins, awley, Heaton, Hedin, Hoar, Mass.; Jones, G.; Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Maynard, Mcley, McKee, McKenzie, Mercur, Morphis, orrell, Penns.; Myers, Negley, Packard, ine, Peters, Phelps, Platt, Prosser, Roots, Sanford, Schenck, Scofield, Shanks, Sherwood, Smith, Starkweather, Stokes, Stoughton, Strickland, Taffe, and Tillman. An atpt on the part of one member to have the es enforced requiring members in the Hall vote, was met on the part of the speaker in manner which was a virtual rebuke, I so while it was apparent to ry one present that an unusual number members were dodging, no call was noted. The course of Gen. Logan and the mbers of the Committee who have acted h him has been of the most courageous racter throughout the investigation.

Mr. Covode's Case.

o-morrow a report will be made in the es of Covode, Hoge and Maugen. The report Covode will express views appropriate his having appointed a cadet outside of his trict. The other two gentlemen are entire-xonerated.

The Suppressed Documents.

the matter of the suppression of documents transmitted to the Senate by the Secre-of the Interior, it appears that the Chair-of the Senate Indian Committee has first consulted by Mr. Ross. It further appears that opy of the letter read in the Senate, with one tence omitted, as being so sent from the erior Department, was a copy which had been prepared by an attorney in case and filed in the Interior artment with the rest of the record. O rse this went to the Senate with the rest as of the papers in the case, and it is regarda strange case that the attorney's selections ld have been chosen when making up the ection for the printer. It is further true the order of the Senate under which the tions made were printed, applied to all papers sent up by the Secretary.

President Consulting with Senators.

e President went to the Capitol to-day in s Generals Babcock and Porter, and sent sixteen Senators in succession to confer him in the President's room. The object his visit was to explain his views upon the homingo treaty, and urge its ratification. following were called out of the chamber, accession: **Anthony, Cameron, Carpenter,** ndler, Conkling, Drake, Hamlin, Nelson, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Pool, Sawyer, art, Trumbull, Warner and Wilson.

The Cincinnati Contested Seat.

e statement that the Committee on Elecs will report against Eggleston and in favor her appears to be an error. The sub-com-ee, to whom the case is referred, will favor ing the seat to Eggleston.

Review of Senator Morton.

. Voorhees, of Indiana, is preparing an orate review of Senator Morton through ntire political career, for delivery at Inapolis about the last of this month.

Georgia.

nator Wilson, with the concurrence of a ber of his associates, will to-morrow offer mendment to Bingham's bill, reciting that in quence of illegal and revolutionary proings, the General Assembly of Georgia be ired to have been provisional in its char-, and shall date from the admission of ators and continue till the persons elected in No-ber, 1872, are qualified. He also proposes certain portions of the State Constitution ered not Republican shall be declared and the Legislature be required to assent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1870.

THE FUNDING BILL.

retary Boutwell was to-day before the mittee of Ways and Means in reference e funding bill. He has invited the Com-ee to the Treasury department to-day for another interview. Reports are the bill will be reported back by the com-mittee some next week, with several ima-nt amendments, but the orders of busi-ess each time it it cannot be acted on for g time without a suspension of the rules, h requires a two-thirds vote, and it is ful whether it can get that. Efforts will ade to reduce the interest to a uniform of four per cent., and to have but one of bonds; also, to strike out the one-half nt. commission, or reduce the rate, the asion being that $6,000,000 are the sum ed in the Senate bill for commissions, is uch.

A FAIR SAMPLE.

collections of internal revenue from to-in Virginia, for the four years prior to last, being for 1865, $2,386,905. Those of months of the present fiscal year are 715.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY

be considered in extra session of the Sen-next Wednesday.

GENERAL TATE.

layden Minister, has replied to the ad-to the Secretary of State by the National ative Committee of Ohio, asking men, praying ntention, expressing thanks for their confi-and sympathy, praising the government the United States, and appealing to the ittee to impart instruction to the black-en of America, sparing no sacrifice to n that end.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Board of Managers of the National Asy-for disabled volunteers to-day elected ral Butler President; General Martindale Jay Cooke, Vice President, and L. B. Gunckle, Secretary. The reports show the asylum in a flourishing condition. Over 20,-000 soldiers have been cared for during the past three months. The completion of new buildings will enable the Board hereafter to receive and care for all entitled to admission.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: James R. Weaver, Consul at Antwerp; David J. Williams, at Calais; Almon A. Thompson, at Goderich; Collector of Internal Revenue, Abram H. Bowman, Seventh District of Kentucky; Chief Justice Supreme Court, Washington Territory, Orange Jacobis. Postmasters—J. C. Haskins, Sioux City, Iowa; J. H. Stone, Kalamazoo, Mich.; A. Doolittle, Calumet, Mich.; G. E. Paine, Painesville, Ohio; T. M. Campbell, Assistant Postmaster, Boonesville, Mo., rejected.

ORDNANCE BOARD.

The Board of army officers is ordered to meet here, examine and report on such matters connected with ordnance and ordnance stores as may be required of it by the Secretary of War.

EXPORTS AND THEIR VALUE.

Returns to the Bureau of Statistics show the exports of wheat for the year 1869 were 34,360,-649 bushels, value $46,413,625; for 1868 there were 12,927,412 bushels, value $21,780,416. The cotton exports for 1869 were 722,618,978 lbs, value $187,-762,477, against 786,600,776 lbs in 1868, valued at $165,982,187.

THE SIOUX.

Information is received that Red Cloud, Chief of a warlike band of Sioux, is to negotiate with the Government and remove to a reservation during the coming spring. Red Cloud has 2,500 people under his control.

HARRISBURG.

Appropriation Bill in the Senate

The Amount Reduced Over a Half Million—Charitable Institutions Not Under State Supervision Cut Out—The New Railway Project Passed Finally in the Senate and to Third Reading in the House—The South Side Railroad to Beaver—The Fire Department Bill Passed Finally.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 17, 1870.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Lowry—Joint resolution against Sherman's funding bill.

Mr. Graham—Incorporating the German Savings bank, Pittsburgh.

Reduction in Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Billingfelt reported the appropriation bill, cutting out all charitable institutions not under the immediate supervision of the State, and reducing others. The reduction on the House bill amounts to over a half million dollars.

The New Railway Bill Passed.

The railroad project was called up, and debated all morning and evening, and passed finally—yeas, 30; nays, 2.

The Fire Department Bill.

Mr. Howard had the House Pittsburgh Fire Department bill passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The South Side Railway.

Mr. Shurlock introduced a bill incorporating the South Side Railway Company. The corporators are J. R. Harrah, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, T. A. Hamilton, Thomas A. Scott and J. D. Cameron. The road is to run from Pittsburgh by the left bank of the Ohio to Beaver.

Mr. McJunkin objected to its consideration, but Mr. Humphreys supported the bill. Laid over.

The Pleasant Valley Road.

Mr. Krepp moved a reconsideration of the Pleasant Valley supplement. Mr. Millar, of Allegheny, opposed the motion, declaring that the Allegheny delegation was divided in its favor. The motion was disagreed to.

The New Railway Project in House.

In the evening the new railroad bill from the Senate was messaged over. Mr. Strang, Mr. Davis being in the chair, moved its consideration. Agreed to—yeas 55, nays 37. The ayes were:

Adare,	Godshalk,	Niles,	
Armstrong,	Hall,	Porter of Camb'a,	
Beans,	Herr,	Porter of York,	
Bowman,	Hong,	Roberts,	
Buffington,	Horn,	Swartz,	
Bunn,	Johnson, Crawf'd,	Rohrer,	
Carlin,	Josephs,	Sedgewick,	
Cloud,	Leidig,	Smith,	
Coyle,	Long,	Snyder,	
Cooper,	Longenecker,	Steel, Schuylk'l,	
Davis,	McAteer,	Stephens,	
Daily,	McCreary,	Stokes,	
Darlington,	McClure,	Taylor,	
Davis,	McMahon,	Tyler,	
Deringer,	Marshall,	Wadlick,	
Dillon,	Maxwell,	Walton,	
Ellis,	Milliken,	Wiley,	
Forsyth,	Mooney,	Strang.	

The members not voting were:

Craig,	Hill,	Meyer,
Ellis, of Adams;	Johnson, Phila.,	Thomas.
Elliott.		

All others voted no. The discussion lasted late.

Passed to Third Reading.

11 O'CLOCK P. M.—The House passed the Susquehanna and Buffalo Railroad bill to third reading and laid it over.

The Omnibus Railway Bill.

In our Harrisburg dispatches published yesterday, the amendment appropriating $3,500,000, set forth that the Erie Canal was one of the favored corporations. This was a mistake, as it should have been the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, a new project, which has for its aim the building of a road from the Atlantic and Great Western road to the city of Erie. The following are the originals of the bill as it was reported to the Senate:

The first section authorizes the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company to execute a first mortgage to the amount of six millions of dollars bearing five per cent., in lieu of the same amount of bonds they have hitherto authorized to make. Those bonds are to be deposited in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company existing debt of like amount that is due the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One hundred thousand dollars of these bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company are to be paid every year, beginning with the first day of April, 1875, until April, 1900, on the first of April, 1901, $1,000,000. On the first of April, 1895, $1,000,000, and the balance of the entire issue on the first of April, 1901, $1,000,000. On the delivery of the bonds, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are directed to deliver to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company bonds of the State of like tenor and date. Railroad Company now in the sinking fund to the amount of three millions of dollars, the amount that may be realized from the bonds of the Pennsylvania Company to be employed only in the construction of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway. The bills further provide for the completion and opened for public use within three years from the passage of this act. In order to compel the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway with responsible parties shall be duly executed and delivered to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The fulfilment of this contract within the time mentioned within the act is to be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Reading or other responsible and solvent companies. There is also a like guaranty for the payment of the three hundred thousand dollars referred on the bonds, as it shall fall due during the construction of the road, and until opened for public use, secured by this act. The companies that join in the guaranty are authorized to mortgage their roads as further security to the Commonwealth for the fulfillment of these conditions.

The second section appropriates $6,500,000 of five per cent. bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, now in the Sinking Fund: to the following companies:

To the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, $1,000,000, this road to be run from South Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, to Greensboro', Greene county, on the State line.

To the Clearfield and Buffalo Company, $1,400,000. This road to run from a point in Clearfield county, on the line of the proposed extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to a point of connection with the Buffalo and Washington Railway, in McKean county.

To the Erie and Allegheny Railway Company, $200,000. This road to connect the Atlantic and Great Western Railway with the city of Erie.

These lines of railway are also to be constructed within three years. The bonds of the companies are to be thrown into the sinking fund of the Commonwealth in like place of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and are to be secured by a second mortgage, the first mortgage to be limited to $16,000 a mile. There shall be no delivery or exchange of the bonds of these companies until a contract for equipment and construction shall be made with responsible parties, and the bonds of the antees by responsible railway companies, as in the case of the exchange of the bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo, and the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

CUBA.

The Correspondence of General Rolaff Captured—Opposition to Annexation.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *Times'* Havana correspondent writes that the correspondence of General Rolaff has been captured near Villa Clara. The documents contain a great deal of interesting information about the insurrection, proving beyond a doubt that Frederico Cavada has gone to Camaguey to assume the Chief Generalship of the Cubans, and also that arms and ammunition, and especially clothing, are very scarce; but in them of the highest importance is contained in the letters of Antonio Maceo, Gomez and General Solomon Hernandez to General Cardos Rolaff, announcing that they have formed independent clubs for opposition to annexation. It appears that they are to oppose annexation to the United States under any circumstances.

HAVANA, March 17.—The plantation of Mrs. Emerson, an American lady residing in Washington, D. C., situated near Saquia la Grande, was burned by the insurgents. Six plantations near Sancti Espiritus were also burned by the insurgents.

THE FAR WEST.

Indians in Open Hostility in Arizona—Mining and Agricultural Prospects in Montana.

Late Arizona advices state that the Indians in the vicinity of Prescott are in open hostility. They murdered Jacob Smith near Williamson Valley, March 1st, and are running off cattle from the ranches with impunity. The government force is inadequate to protect the settlers. The mining news is favorable.

HELENA, MONTANA, March 17.—Another heavy storm commenced here this afternoon, and is now raging as far as Fort Benton. This secures the unparalleled success of the coming mining and agricultural season of Montana.

CONGRESS.

THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

A Resolution of Censure Passed by the House in the Butler Case—Debate on the Tariff Bill, &c.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1870.

SENATE.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege was made the special order for next Wednesday.

A resolution for the consideration in open session of all treaties for the acquisition of foreign territory was discussed by Messrs. POMEROY, HAMLIN and SUMNER in opposition, and referred to the Foreign Committee.

A resolution directing inquiry as to what committees of the Senate can be dispensed with was adopted.

Mr. CARPENTER'S resolution for the more equal distribution of clerkships in the departments among the States and Territories, was discussed by Messrs. SAWYER, STEWART, WILSON, CARPENTER and THAYER, the latter offering an amendment, which was accepted by Mr. CARPENTER, directing inquiry as to how many disloyal men and women were in the departments.

The resolution, on motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, was then placed at the foot of the calendar.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to organize the Territory of Oklahama, and consolidating the Indian tribes under a territorial government. The new Territory is bounded on the north by Kansas, west by New Mexico and Texas, south by Texas, and east by Arkansas and Missouri.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported with amendment a bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the United States Navy, providing for the appointment by each Senator and Representative of one naval apprentice annually, said apprentice to be promoted to the grade of United States seaman upon attaining the age of twenty-one and passing the proper examination.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend and regulate the Diplomatic and Consular system of the United States, by providing a substitute for schedule B, in section third of said act. It abolishes certain Consulates, and changes the salaries of a number of others.

At half-past one the Georgia bill was taken up, Mr. SPENCER and HOWARD, in opposition to the Bingham amendment.

Mr. SAWYER favored the Bingham amendment.

At half-past three the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PRATT asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the Legislature of Virginia had enacted all offices in Virginia by an act entitled the enabling act, and had given power of appointment to the Governor in some cases, and to the judges in others, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to report whether the passage and approval of such act was valid and the consequent change in the form of government, taking the election of officers from the people, and giving it to the Governor, and such a violation of the Constitution of Virginia, and of the fundamental conditions upon which the State was admitted to representation, as to demand the withdrawal of the representation in the House bill amounts to over a half million dollars. House until such time as the State of Virginia shall have complied with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. LOGAN moved that the resolution was signed by four members. The resolution condemning Butler had received a majority vote in committee, but no report could be signed there were some members absent. The resolution of expulsion was received by a minority report. The Committee had agreed upon a resolution instructing Louisville the question without argument to the decision of the House. The testimony was read.

Gunnell, Collector of Customs, having, through General Estes, procured the appointment of A. C. Tyler, Paymaster, with instructions to pay him $2,000 for it, which he understood was to go to Tennessee to secure the appointment.

General Daniel Tyler testified that he paid money for his son's appointment, but not for Butler's sake, by Mr. Cooper. President Johnson's private secretary, that such appointments were usually made by members, and there was, perhaps, some talk as to the proposed canvass. Ex-Governor Butler testified that he understood there were two papers in his district in a very bad condition, and required repairs, and that he had spoken in that conversation: "General, I do not know: I can not make the appointment." He had no idea that the appointment proposed to Butler to pay him anything. Mr. Butler, recalled, testified that he had no pecuniary interest in canvass, and did not care what Butler did with the money, but Butler had distinctly stated he would not receive it for himself.

Witnesses for the defense testified as follows:

Samuel Milligan, of Tennessee, had received an appointment to West Point, which he declined. He knew from Butler, had never given him anything for it except thanks. Mr. Butler, of Indiana, had received a boy from his own district to West Point, but there was no pay for it.

Robert A. Crawford, of Tennessee, testified to Butler's efficiency as Commander of the Army of the James.

Wm. B. Stokes, member of Congress, had seen it stated by the Chairman of the State Constitutional Convention that Butler had been appointed to West Point at the solicitation of Governor Brownlow, who was the organ of the Administration party in Tennessee.

E. A. Sawyer, of Tennessee, was in Butler's room in Washington, when the Hon. Isaac Newton was trying on the table, and Butler told him it had been arranged that he was to be used in starting a paper at Morristown, Tennessee.

Wm. Cowden, of Tennessee, was in Butler's room when Estes left the money. Butler did not receive it, and spoke of it as a contemptible thing. He had anything to do with it. It would be construed that he was receiving it for a wrong purpose.

Butler's own statement before the Committee was that he had made fruitless efforts to find in the Military Academy. He had talked with General Thomas about the legality of appointing young Tyler, and Gen. Schofield told him a residence could be acquired in a few months' time that such had been the practice of the Government; that Gen. Logan had spoken of his small boys, who would be an honor to the country, and that his appointment of Tyler was the highest compliment to him. He had therefore made it. Subsequently Gen. Estes called on him, and after talking matters over, he at first declined. Col. Spence, of Tennessee, who was in the Pay Department, called on him and said, "you have got to take it, because we are going to have a Democratic Governor in Tennessee, and we don't have to support our papers." He (Spence) said he would take the money and use it for the party. Section. Gen. Estes took $100 himself and left $2,000 with him. Subsequently Spence said he had contributed $500 to esta blish a paper in the interest of Governor Stokes, and that it was to be on the *New Era*, a Republican paper published in Nashville. Subsequently Spence said the *Union Flag*, a Republican paper at Jonesboro, East Tennessee, was to be established with the money. Butler never appropriated one cent to his own use.

General Schofield testified that he knew of no conversation with Butler on the subject, though it was possible it had, and certainly did not understand him to appoint General Tyler's son, for he did not know young Tyler was a candidate. He never had applied for an appointment or got one, or indeed that General Tyler had a son.

The reading of the testimony being completed, the previous question was seconded, and a vote taken first on the resolution for expulsion. The vote was taken by yeas and nays. Unusual stillness prevailed. Members answered to their names in a low tone. Many declined to vote at first, but after the roll was completed they were called over by name one by one, and all with two exceptions, recorded their votes in the affirmative. Finally the vote was announced, yeas 102, nays 68.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution declaring that the Speaker stated required by the Constitution a two-third vote.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired of the Speaker whether, if the resolution failed, it would not be in order to move a resolution of censure.

Mr. MORGAN objected to debate.

The SPEAKER declined to answer.

A vote was then taken on the resolution as amended.

The following is the vote on expulsion:

YEAS.

Adams,	Haldeman,	Potter,	
Allison,	Hale,	Randall,	
Ambler,	Hambleton,	Reading,	
Ames,	Hamilton,	Rice,	
Archer,	Hamilton, Fla.;	Sawyer,	
Atwood,	Harris,	Scofield,	
Ayer,	Hay,	Shanks,	
Barnum,	Hayes,	Sherrard,	
Beaty,	Hill,	Slocum,	
Beck,	Holman,	Smith, Ohio;	
Benjamin,	Ingersoll,	Smith, Va.;	
Bingham,	Jenckes,	Starkweather,	
Bird,	Johnson,	Stevenson,	
Blair,	Judd,	Stiles,	
Buckley,	Kellogg,	Stone,	
Burchard,	Kerr,	Strader,	
Cleveland,	Ketchum,	Strickland,	
Cobb, Wis.;	Knapp,	Strong,	
Coburn,	Knott,	Swann,	
Conger,	Logan,	Trimble,	
Cribs,	Lynch,	Tanner,	
Culloin,	Mayham,	Tyner,	
Dawes,	Mercur,	Van Trump,	
Dickinson,	Morgan,	Voorhees,	
Dodge,	Morrill, Me.;	Ward,	
Dox,	Niblack,	Washburn, Wis.;	
Eldridge,	O'Neill,	Washburn, Mass.;	
Ferry,	Orth,	Wallace,	
Finkelburg,	Packer,	Wells,	
Garfield,	Paine,	Wheeler,	
Getz,	Palmer,	Willard,	
Griswold,	Poland,	Williams,	
Haight,	Pomeroy,	Wilson, Minn.	

NAYS.

Armstrong,	Ela,	Peirce,	
Asper,	Ferris,	Peters,	
Axtell,	Fisher,	Phelps,	
Banks,	Fitch,	Platt,	
Beaman,	Hawkins,	Prosser,	
Bennett,	Hawley,	Roots,	
Boles,	Heaton,	Sanford,	
Booker,	Hedin,	Sargent,	
Bowen,	Hoar,	Schenck,	
Boyd,	Jones, Md.;	Sheldon, La.;	
Brooks, Mass.;	Julian,	Sheldon, N. Y.;	
Brooks, N. Y.;	Kelley,	Smith, Conn.;	
Buffinton,	Kelsey,	Starkweather,	
Burdett,	Maynard,	Stokes,	
Cake,	McCarthy,	Stoughton,	
Cessna,	McKee,	Townsend,	
Churchill,	McKenzie,	Twitchell,	
Clarke,	Mercur,	Van Horn,	
Cobb, N. C.;	Morphis,	Van Wyck,	
Cook,	Morrell, Pa.;	Wilkinson,	
Covode,	Myers,	Wilson, Ohio;	
Dickey,	Negley,	Winans.	
Eckley,	Packard,		

Buckery.

Mr. LOGAN'S resolution being only offered as a substitute for the resolution of condemnation, it was rejected, yeas 102, nays 68, a two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Before the announcement of the vote Mr. STILES called for the enforcement of the rule requiring every member present to vote.

The SPEAKER inquired whether the gentleman had any resolution to offer with reference to any particular member.

Mr. STILES passed the question by asking the Speaker whether all the members present had voted.

The SPEAKER.—That is not a matter within the knowledge of the Chair. Has the gentleman any resolution to offer in reference to any member? If so the Chair will sustain it.

Mr. STILES.—The gentleman from Massachusetts, is one who has not voted.

The SPEAKER.—The gentleman from Massachusetts has not voted on the question. He voted on the first roll call. The Chair reminds the gentlemen that it is careful as to facts in a question so delicate. Has the gentleman any further motion to make?

Mr. STILES.—No, sir.

The voting having been announced as the rejection of the amended resolution, Mr. STOUGHTON, a majority member of the Military Committee offered a modification of his original resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the House declares its condemnation of the action of Hon. E. R. Butler, a representative from the first District of Tennessee, in nominating August C. Tyler, who was not an actual resident of his district, as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, and receiving money from the father of said cadet to secure said appointment, which practice, as an unauthorized and dangerous practice, and to be hereafter punished therefor.

Mr. MORGAN suggested an amendment by adding the words "and that he be requested to resign."

Mr. STOUGHTON declined to yield to the amendment. The resolution was adopted unanimously by 157 yeas.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the Chair, on the tariff bill, and was addressed in support of it by Mr. CAKE, when the Committee took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Not over a score of members were present. Speeches on the tariff were made by Messrs. NEGLEY, TOWSEND and STEVENSON, the two former in favor of the tariff, and the latter of a reduction of taxation.

Adjourned.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Preliminary Examination of Robinson for the Murder of Mary J. Lunsford.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 17, 1870.

The preliminary examination of Ansil L. Robinson for the murder of Mary J. Lunsford, took place to-day before the Mayor. Dentists Decamp and Taft testified to the surprising similarity between the casts taken from Robinson's mouth and the corresponding marks on the woman's arm. The counsel for defense, owing to the excited state of the public mind, preferred to close the examination at this and allow their client to be committed for trial before a higher court. The prisoner was therefore remanded.

CINCINNATI.

Important Habeas Corpus Case—New York Detectives Sent to Jail for Kidnapping—Sudden Death of a Government Officer, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—The David Joseph *habeas corpus* case came up before Judge Hoefer, of the Probate Court, this morning. John Roland and Elisha Gregory, the New York detectives, who arrested him without a requisition last Monday, intending to take him to New York, appeared and made return that Joseph had been properly arrested in New York under sundry orders of the Common Pleas Court of that city, and had given bail to abide the judgment of the Court; now he surrenders. Henry Stebbins and John Hamberg, desired release, to deliver Joseph to the authorities, and presented a certified copy of the bail bond with an indorsement authorizing Roland to take possession and deliver him to the Sheriff of New York. On motion of Joseph's counsel the case was continued till Saturday.

Before the detectives left the court room a special grand jury had been empanelled and an indictment for kidnapping found against them. Roland and Gregory were thereupon arrested by the Sheriff, and taken before Judge Cox, who held them in $5,000 bail each. In default of which they went to jail.

The case has excited much attention. It is the first case in which a detective has been court or officer, but claim the right to arrest on the passage and under the power of appointment to the Governor in some cases, and to the judges in others, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to report whether the passage and approval of such act was valid and the consequent change in the form of government, taking the election of officers from the people, and giving it to the Governor, and such a violation of the Constitution of Virginia, and of the fundamental conditions upon which the State was admitted to representation, as to demand the withdrawal of the representation in the House bill amounts to over a half million dollars.

The New Railway Bill Passed.

The railroad project was called up, and debated all morning and evening, and passed finally—yeas, 30; nays, 2.

The Fire Department Bill.

Mr. Howard had the House Pittsburgh Fire Department bill passed finally.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The South Side Railway.

Mr. Shurlock introduced a bill incorporating the South Side Railway Company. The corporators are J. R. Harrah, D. L. Imbrie, D. McKinney, T. A. Hamilton, Thomas A. Scott and J. D. Cameron. The road is to run from Pittsburgh by the left bank of the Ohio to Beaver, in Beaver county. A like bill was introduced by Mr. Humphreys supported the bill. Laid over.

The Pleasant Valley Road.

Mr. Krepp moved a reconsideration of the Pleasant Valley supplement. Mr. Millar, of Allegheny, opposed the motion, declaring that the Allegheny delegation was divided in its favor. The motion was disagreed to.

The New Railway Project in House.

In the evening the new railroad bill from the Senate was messaged over. Mr. Strang, Mr. Davis being in the chair, moved its consideration. Agreed to—yeas 55, nays 37. The ayes were:

Adare,	Godshalk,	Niles,	
Armstrong,	Hall,	Porter of Camb'a,	
Beans,	Herr,	Porter of York,	
Bowman,	Hong,	Roberts,	
Buffington,	Horn,	Swartz,	
Bunn,	Johnson, Crawf'd,	Rohrer,	
Carlin,	Josephs,	Sedgewick,	
Cloud,	Leidig,	Smith,	
Coyle,	Long,	Snyder,	
Cooper,	Longenecker,	Steel, Schuylk'l,	
Davis,	McAteer,	Stephens,	
Daily,	McCreary,	Stokes,	
Darlington,	McClure,	Taylor,	
Davis,	McMahon,	Tyler,	
Deringer,	Marshall,	Wadlick,	
Dillon,	Maxwell,	Walton,	
Ellis,	Milliken,	Wiley,	
Forsyth,	Mooney,	Strang.	

The members not voting were:

Craig,	Hill,	Meyer,
Ellis, of Adams;	Johnson, Phila.,	Thomas.
Elliott.		

All others voted no. The discussion lasted late.

Passed to Third Reading.

11 O'CLOCK P. M.—The House passed the Susquehanna and Buffalo Railroad bill to third reading and laid it over.

The Omnibus Railway Bill.

In our Harrisburg dispatches published yesterday, the amendment appropriating $3,500,000, set forth that the Erie Canal was one of the favored corporations. This was a mistake, as it should have been the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, a new project, which has for its aim the building of a road from the Atlantic and Great Western road to the city of Erie. The following are the originals of the bill as it was reported to the Senate:

The first section authorizes the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company to execute a first mortgage to the amount of six millions of dollars bearing five per cent., in lieu of the same amount of bonds they have hitherto authorized to make. Those bonds are to be deposited in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company existing debt of like amount that is due the State by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. One hundred thousand dollars of these bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company are to be paid every year, beginning with the first day of April, 1875, until April, 1900, on the first of April, 1901, $1,000,000. On the first of April, 1895, $1,000,000, and the balance of the entire issue on the first of April, 1901, $1,000,000. On the delivery of the bonds, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund are directed to deliver to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company bonds of the State of like tenor and date. Railroad Company now in the sinking fund to the amount of three millions of dollars, the amount that may be realized from the bonds of the Pennsylvania Company to be employed only in the construction of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway. The bills further provide for the completion and opened for public use within three years from the passage of this act. In order to compel the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway with responsible parties shall be duly executed and delivered to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The fulfillment of this contract within the time mentioned within the act is to be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, Philadelphia and Reading or other responsible and solvent companies. There is also a like guaranty for the payment of the three hundred thousand dollars referred on the bonds, as it shall fall due during the construction of the road, and until opened for public use, secured by this act. The companies that join in the guaranty are authorized to mortgage their roads as further security to the Commonwealth for the fulfillment of these conditions.

The second section appropriates $6,500,000 of five per cent. bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, now in the Sinking Fund: to the following companies:

To the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, $1,000,000, this road to be run from South Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, to Greensboro', Greene county, on the State line.

To the Clearfield and Buffalo Company, $1,400,000. This road to run from a point in Clearfield county, on the line of the proposed extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, to a point of connection with the Buffalo and Washington Railway, in McKean county.

To the Erie and Allegheny Railway Company, $200,000. This road to connect the Atlantic and Great Western Railway with the city of Erie.

These lines of railway are also to be constructed within three years. The bonds of the companies are to be thrown into the sinking fund of the Commonwealth in like place of the bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and are to be secured by a second mortgage, the first mortgage to be limited to $16,000 a mile. There shall be no delivery or exchange of the bonds of these companies until a contract for equipment and construction shall be made with responsible parties, and the bonds of the antees by responsible railway companies, as in the case of the exchange of the bonds of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo, and the Pennsylvania Railway Company.

CUBA.

The Correspondence of General Rolaff Captured—Opposition to Annexation.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *Times'* Havana correspondent writes that the correspondence of General Rolaff has been captured near Villa Clara. The documents contain a great deal of interesting information about the insurrection, proving beyond a doubt that Frederico Cavada has gone to Camaguey to assume the Chief Generalship of the Cubans, and also that arms and ammunition, and especially clothing, are very scarce; but in them of the highest importance is contained in the letters of Antonio Maceo, Gomez and General Solomon Hernandez to General Cardos Rolaff, announcing that they have formed independent clubs for opposition to annexation. It appears that they are to oppose annexation to the United States under any circumstances.

HAVANA, March 17.—The plantation of Mrs. Emerson, an American lady residing in Washington, D. C., situated near Saquia la Grande, was burned by the insurgents. Six plantations near Sancti Espiritus were also burned by the insurgents.

THE FAR WEST.

Indians in Open Hostility in Arizona—Mining and Agricultural Prospects in Montana.

Late Arizona advices

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY MARCH 18, 1870.

OUR advices from Harrisburg are to the effect that the bill exchanging certain bonds held by the State to assist in the construction of certain railroads will probably become a law at an early day. Under this law the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston (Monongahela Valley) Road will be built in the next three years.

To show what wrongs and rascalities the Indians have suffered from knavish agents, and what provocations exist for their distrust and hatred, it is proposed to gather up and put into compact form the worst outrages perpetrated by the representatives of the Government. Of course such a history would include a narrative of the Winnebago affair, and SIMON CAMERON'S complicity therewith, as well as outrages that are fresher in the public recollection. Such a labor would be in the interest not only of the Indian, but of scarcely less defrauded white men.

SENATOR CAMERON is making professions of friendship for CHASE for President. The sincerity of these professions is qualified by the fact that CHASE is expected to save CAMERON from the threatened exposure of the way he was expelled from the LINCOLN Cabinet. Mr. LINCOLN dismissed CAMERON without a why or wherefore. CHASE was appealed to to save him from the deep disgrace, and through his agency a correspondence was manufactured making it appear that CAMERON resigned. But a perfect knowledge of the original letter is extant, and on it permanent history will rest, CAMERON'S professions for CHASE and CHASE'S efforts in return notwithstanding.

ON the 21st instant, the High Court will assemble for the trial of Prince PIERRE BUONAPARTE. This Court, we are informed, has been convoked only five times since its creation by the Constituent Assembly; namely, twice at Orleans in 1791 to judge the persons compromised by LOUIS XVI's attempt to escape from France, and then the ministers and others accused of corresponding secretly with the refugee princes at Coblentz; once at Vendome in the year IV of the Republic to try BABOEUF and his accomplices; once at Bourges in 1849 to judge the affair of the 15th of May, 1848, and finally at Versailles, during the same year, to try the affair of the 13th of June.

SEVERAL papers have given as many different reasons for the resignation of WAYNE MCVEIGH—SIMON CAMERON'S son-in-law—as a Code Commissioner. We will venture to suggest one, and we think that when the truth comes out it will be found as good as any. It is this: Messrs. HALL and DERICKSON have been hard at work earning their money, and are nearly ready to report the result of their labors. McVEIGH has usually pleaded illness when there has been a meeting of the Commissioners, though his friends have not regarded his complaint as decidedly dangerous; and it is supposed that he perceives in the result of his labors more reasons why he should resign than report progress. We hope that this guess does Mr. CAMERON'S son-in-law no injustice.

IT is gratifying to know that the Border Raid Bill before the Legislature is not likely to pass. It would take from the Treasury from two to three million dollars without providing for the deficiency that would thus be created. It is unfortunate for those in whose name the appropriation is asked for, that the subject should have become surrounded by a corrupt atmosphere to such an extent as to obscure whatever merits the measure ever possessed. We beg incredulous persons not to deceive themselves in this respect, for nothing was ever better established than that the plan for putting the bill through contemplated the immediate transfer of a considerable sum to the pockets of patriotic "sufferers" far removed from the scene of the rebel raid on the border. On its merits—great as the genuine sufferers claim them to be—the bill never had the ghost of a chance. But on the plan arranged by the lobby it had a prospect. The prospect has, however, faded into nothingness. While our sympathies are strongly with the people of the border, we rejoice over the failure of the raiders of the lobby, by whom a claim in behalf of which much might be said has been greatly prejudiced.

THOUGH the age of chivalry is past and gone, perhaps never to return, there is still some chivalry in the world, at least among the French. Here is a fresh specimen: A marching column of the army in Algiers had been away from its station at Laghouat fifteen days in pursuit of a troop of Arab marauders and had just encamped in the desert on the burning sand. Suddenly a messenger covered with dust arrived among them with news from France. He brought reports of the troubles in Paris of a few weeks ago. The officers began to talk politics, when a young man, apparently one of the Algerine civil service, with the column, personally attacked the Emperor and Empress. There was general indignation. A young Lieutenant presently said: "I have no call to defend my sovereign, but I will never permit a woman, present or absent, to be insulted in my presence. If we were not before the troop I would already have pulled your ears." The civilian repeated his offensive language, when the young officer stepped forward and handed him his card. He then gave the offender the fatal *soufflet* or slap which can be atoned for only with blood. Retiring a little way from the column they drew their swords and after a few passes the officer "made a hole in the skin of his adversary." When the victor returned to the troops he was received with shouts of *Vive l'empereatrice*. That young man is likely to be promoted, we fancy. The story is told by PAUL DE CASSAGNAC.

ON Sunday evening last, the Rev. Father CLARKE, described as "an eminent member of the Order of Jesuits," preached in the church of Saint IGNATIUS in Baltimore. His subject was the "Infallibility of the Pope." An immense audience was present, attracted by the interest of the topic and by the reputation of the preacher. The following is a report of a passage in his discourse:

> The idea, then, that the Council now in session at Rome will define anything new regarding Papal infallibility is absurd. This Question is as old as Christianity. Catholics have always believed that the Pope is infallible when in his official capacity he addresses the whole church upon questions of faith or morals requiring obedience to his decision. But this has never been defined. The difference between a doctrine prior and subsequent to its definition, that is we who deny that it prior to its definition does not necessarily cease to be a Catholic; but he who denies a defined truth is *ipso facto* a heretic and an alien. The Bishops now in Council do not differ in regard to Papal infallibility—all believe it. But they are divided in regard to the expediency of defining it now. The majority favor the definition. The German Bishops oppose it. A fifth party proposes definitions which imply it without expressing it; condemn all who appeal from the judgment of the Pope to that of a Council; require an interior as well as exterior assent to his decisions, and declare that the acts of Councils need his sanction, and can decree nothing contrary to his teaching. With or without a definition, Catholics will continue to believe as they have always believed, that the Pope is infallible when, as head of the Church, he proposes to all the faithful anything regarding faith or morals, to be believed under pain of censure and anathema.

Even a Protestant may regret that an eminent Jesuit is so imperfectly instructed in the doctrines of his Church. How very imperfectly Father CLARKE is informed regarding the subject on which he undertook to impart information to others, will appear from reading the following extract from a review of *Bower's History of the Popes*, by the Rev. ALBAN BUTLER, author of the *Lives of the Saints*, and other works held in much esteem among Roman Catholics. We owe the quotation to the celebrated scholar and jurist, CHARLES BUTLER, who uses it to show his relative's "sentiments on the nature and extent of the spiritual power of the See of Rome":

> "Mr. Bower having been educated in the Catholic schools, could not but know that, though some speculative divines think that the Pope, by the assistance of some special providence, can not err but in the decisions of faith solemnly defined by him, with the mature advice of his council, or of the clergy or the vines of his church, yet that this is denied by others; and that the learned Bossuet and many others, especially of the school of Sorbonne, have written warmly against that opinion, and that no Catholic looks upon it as an article or form of communion. *If in the infallibility of the whole Church*, whether assembled in general council, or dispersed over the world, of which they speak in their controversial disputations. Yet this writer at every turn, confounds these two things together and endeavors to calumniate and impose on the public. * * * *Mr. Bower never found the infallibility of the Pope in our creed.*

Some will in their haste assume that Father CLARKE'S good faith, and not his knowledge, was at fault.

UNDOUBTEDLY we live in an age of alarms. An alarm, they say, is *all arme!* which means, to arms? Ever since the close of the war made it unnecessary to summon the citizens to take up material weapons with which to conquer peace or repel invasion, we have had a succession of appeals from well known prophets to take note of some present or approaching moral or political peril, and to prepare for its encounter. One may trust that, in these cries of warning, there is somewhat of habit, and that they are sometimes the result of the condition of extraordinary vigilance in which all minds were kept during the war. The latest of these alarms comes from the Rev. Mr. MURRAY, of Boston, who sees in our cities sources of danger and of disastrous change to our people and institutions. America is destined to be a land of cities. Into these cities will crowd more and more the talent and the wealth of the country. Even now, Mr. M. thinks, the cities dictate to the towns and villages. "Through their great daily newspapers they dictate in politics; through their pulpits, benevolent organizations, religious journals and publishing houses, they originate and express the moral convictions of the churches; through their markets, importers, banks, stock exchanges, they dictate financially to the country; through art, æsthetically; through architecture they shape the farmer's house, and even the influence of the city gardens, culinary and ornamental, is extended far and wide." We confess that in these facts we see no cause for anxiety or alarm. Civilization has always had its centers in cities, and in the multitude of ours, there will be safety. The changes in the common manners produced by their influence has hitherto been on the whole for the better. And we suppose that both liberty and religion will be as safe in the cities as in the rural districts.

MOVEMENTS OF PRECIOUS METALS AND DECLINE IN THEIR PRODUCTION.

The amount of gold and silver coin in the United States, compared with what it was in 1860–61, is an interesting question, and one that has a direct bearing upon resumption of specie payments. In the first place, let us glance at the domestic production of the precious metals. The first large discoveries of gold were made in California twenty-two years ago, and since that time the average yield from that State has been about forty-five millions annually. The California product, commencing at $10,000,000 in 1848, reached its maximum in 1853, when $65,000,000 was produced. It then steadily fell off until 1869, when only $23,000,000 was realized, the minimum annual yield since 1848. These estimates, of course, do not include the gold and silver bullion extracted from the other Pacific States and Territories, but simply the product of California. Outside of the State, on the Pacific side of the mountains, an aggregate of $225,600,000 has been yielded since mining first commenced. In 1869 fifty-five millions of gold and silver was received at San Francisco, a sum very nearly double the product of California; but this sum was less than the amount received in any previous year since 1862. The annexed table gives the domestic production of gold and silver, received at San Francisco, since 1861:

1861	$48,100,000	1866	57,000,000
1862	54,000,000	1867	60,000,000
1863	58,200,000	1868	67,000,000
1864	61,800,000	1869	55,000,000
1865	62,000,000		
Total receipts at San Francisco			$414,600,000

The estimated receipts at other points in the Union in the nine years since 1861 is $60,000,000, giving a total domestic product in that time of $574,600,000. To this should be added the imports of gold into the United States from foreign countries since 1861, amounting to $148,800,000. Here then we have a gold and silver supply, domestic and foreign, in nine years, amounting to $723,400,000.

Next in importance to this is the foreign exportation since 1861, which has been as follows:

1861	$28,100,000	1866	86,000,000
1862	39,800,000	1867	55,100,000
1863	64,100,000	1868	42,000,000
1864	69,200,000	1869	42,500,000
1865	54,400,000		
Total exports, nine years			$520,200,000

RECAPITULATION.

Supply—
Imports from other countries, nine years. $148,800,000
Domestic production, nine years. 574,600,000
Total supply, nine years exports. $723,400,000
Withdrawn—
By foreign exportation, nine years. $520,200,000
Balance remaining at home, nine years. $203,200,000

This statement shows that the stock of precious metals in the country has been increased since the war commenced $203,000,000. Discussing these figures the *Financial Chronicle*, of New York, endeavors to fix the amount of coin now in the country, and explain the uses to which the surplus of the precious metals has been devoted. Its reasoning is plausible, and its figures probably as near correct as possible with existing sources of information:

> It is difficult to estimate what proportion of this large accumulation has gone into coin and what consumed by the arts and manufactures. In looking at the present visible supply of coin in the United States, there does not appear to be any large increase upon the stock in 1860. The Treasury holds about $30,000,000 of coin, Government treasure and coin deposited by the public, a similar amount has been held by the banks throughout the country; but as in their official returns they include the item of specie the gold certificates of the Treasury, the amount of which is not known, the real amount held is unknown. Beyond this, bankers and brokers always hold a limited stock, and in the South an important amount is either hoarded or used as a circulating medium, gold being in Texas the chief currency in use. A fair allowance for the amount either used or hoarded in these various ways, added to the stock in the Treasury, would perhaps justify $160,000,000 as a fair estimate of the amount of coin at present in the Atlantic States—say $15,000,000 in circulation and in the hands of dealers in Texas and other Southern States, and about $80,000,000 hoarded in the south and the same in the North, $30,000,000 in the hands of bankers North, and $100,000,000 in the hands of the Treasury.
>
> The official returns of the banks for the year 1869 show that at the close of the year there was $70,000,000 of specie in the banks. To this must be added the amount of gold and silver in general circulation and in banks, which, if estimated at only $2 per head of population, would amount to $50,000,000. It is perhaps reasonable, therefore, to estimate the supply of coin in the country, ten years ago, at about $120,000,000. If these estimates are approximately accurate, we reach the conclusion that the stock of coin in the country is not materially in excess of the stock of 1860. But, in the interval, there has become of the average accumulation, during this decade, of $2,000,000 per annum of the precious metals, shown in the foregoing statement? *Incredible as it may appear, and contrary to all previous experience, there is—that upon an average this large amount of gold and silver, the production of which is among manufactures, the consumption of silver being especially large, has disappeared.*

The falling off in the production of the precious metals in California, and the other States and Territories of the Pacific is susceptible of easy explanation. There is but little reason to suppose that the bullion yield of the Pacific section will be materially increased over the production of 1869, even if it will maintain the average of that year. Mining interests are dull, and mines which formerly yielded most largely are gradually becoming less profitable, and their yield do not prove so rich as formerly. As an instance, in 1869 the yield of the great Comstock lode in Nevada fell off to $7,000,000, against $12,000,000 to $16,000,000 in former years. But there is another reason, aside from the working capacity of the mines, and that is the transfer of the surplus labor of the country, from mining to agricultural pursuits. In California especially, there has been a partial diversion of capital and labor from mining to agriculture, vine culture, and manufacturing, the products of which are found to yield a larger return than the production of gold. This change in the capital and labor of the State is made more strikingly manifest by the fact that for the past two or three years instead of, as formerly, giving almost exclusively gold and silver in exchange for its purchases in the Eastern markets, and in other countries, California has shipped largely increased quantities of grain, flour, wines and wool. The opening of free commercial intercourse between California and Asia on the one hand, and the Atlantic States on the other, has also had its influences in attracting miners into trading enterprises. These causes fully explain the decrease in the mining production of the west, and explain it without admitting that the mineral capacity of the country is approaching anything like exhaustion.

THE OPTIONAL VENDING OF LIQUORS.

The Local Option bill, materially changed from its original shape, passed the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and now goes to the Senate for concurrence. The bill provides for the submission of the questions of "license" and "no license" to the people of the various counties of the State, at a special election ordered by the Court of Quarter Sessions, on the petition of one-third of the legal voters of the county. There is a "jug" or "keg" provision in the law permitting wholesale dealers to sell in quantities not less than ten gallons and brewers to sell not less than four gallons of beer or ale, in counties where licenses are voted down. With every sympathy for the reformatory objects sought to be accomplished by the temperance people, we cannot believe that this measure will be productive of any good results. The law in its details is crude and unsatisfactory, even admitting that it contains a principle practicable of accomplishment. This we do not believe. If it is carried out, as the temperance organizations and many of the church organizations will insist that it shall be, the license system will be uprooted in almost every county in the State, and absolute prohibition (save in the ten and four gallon clauses) attempted to be enforced. Without arguing the question of right or wrong, we do not believe it is practicable to enforce a prohibitory liquor law in any county of this State, with the existing machinery authorized to put the law into execution. The license system, bad as it appears to be, is found very difficult to carry out in a thorough manner. Sweep it away, and substitute absolute prohibition, and in less than a year, while the sale of liquor will have been stopped in respectable hotels and restaurants, the number of low doggeries, and back door saloons will be increased ten fold. We give full credit to the originators of this law for philanthropic purposes, and we sympathize with their endeavors to abate the terrible evils of the liquor traffic, but they are going to work in a wrong way. We don't want any more laws, especially laws more arbitrary and exacting than those on the statute book. What is needed above all things is a restricted numbers of licenses, with a prompt and rigid enforcement of the laws already conceded. They are ample, considering the existing public sentiment on the question to restrict the licenses within proper bounds. Why Massachusetts—a community fairly educated to the point of prohibition—has a State constabulary organized expressly to enforce a prohibitory law, and yet the experience of the State is that it is impracticable in all the large towns and cities, where legal restraints on the liquor traffic are most needed.

Speaking only for Allegheny county, we advise our members that if they will secure an amendment to the present license law for this county, placing its administration in the hands of the Judges of the Courts, they will do far more to promote the temperance cause—so far as it can be promoted by legislation—than by the passage of the local option law in its present shape, or for the matter of that in any shape that has been suggested.

LIEUT. COMMANDER WM. F. STEWART,

Second Officer in Command of the Ill-Fated "Oneida"—A Few Facts in His Brief but Brilliant Career.

At twenty years of age, when in the Naval Academy, he was placed in command of all the midshipmen; at the opening of the war, when threatened by the enemy, Commodore Blake, the Superintendent, said of him, in a letter: "From what I saw on that occasion I would have more confidence in him in times of difficulty and danger, than any graduate that ever passed through this institution," and in another letter of the 21st of August, 1861, while at this Academy, he says: "If I am ordered into active service, I trust I may be so fortunate as to have midshipman Stewart as one of my Lieutenants, and Captain Rodgers, commandant of midshipmen, has just made the same remark to me." Immediately on receipt of news of his loss, Commodore Blake, in closing a letter of condolence, says: "In the death of this estimable and gallant young officer, all who knew him feel that the country, and the navy in particular, has sustained a great loss."

When burning the rebel vessel at Dumfries, on the Chesapeake Bay, on the night of the 11th of October, 1861, the enemy having by the light of the burning ship, opened their batteries along the shores of the narrow creek on the little launch he commanded, they ordered the boat to "come ashore and save their lives." His gallant reply, amid a shower of balls, was "No—not now—we'll visit you again." In addressing his expedition as commander, A. D. Harrell, of the steamer "Union;" writes that "Midshipman Stewart commanded the launch on the occasion of burning the rebel ship on Dumfries creek, under circumstances of great personal hazard, and I am happy to add that his coolness and general bearing on that occasion afford unmistakable evidence of future usefulness wherever his country may choose to call him."

This gallant achievement was also complimented by the Navy Department in a letter of thanks from the Secretary, dated October 12th, 1861; and also by a resolution of thanks introduced by a Senator in Congress.

When going down on the ill-fated "Oneida," Consul Sheperd says, in a letter, "Lieutenant Commander Stewart, from the bridge of the ship, hailed the 'Bombay,' 'Ship ahoy! Stand by! You have cut us down—stand by us. You have cut us two!' but the ship went on. With midshipman Adams, he loaded and fired three guns, which the Captain of the 'Bombay' says he did not hear, 'on account of firing, all, or nearly all, might have been saved.' When the ship was going down, being on the sick list, he was urged to go into the life boat; his noble reply was, No, my duty is here, not in the boat, and gloriously sunk with his ship. Never," adds Consul Sheperd, "was heroism more heroic; never was bravery more brave!"

When urged to resign with his three brothers, at the close of the war, by his parents, his firm reply was: "No, they can resign with honor; I cannot. I was educated by my country. I owe her a debt of service, and I must pay it" And nobly has he paid it with his life.

Paying Gold in Accordance with the Legal Tender Decision

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that some of the large corporations having bonds made prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act, are preparing to pay the coupons hastily coming to, to disregard the judgment of the Supreme Court, and to pay only in currency, with the condition to make such currency payment at the end of a year (should the decision of the Court not be reversed within the time) equal to coin on the 1st day of March, instant, which was 115¾ per cent. The old Lehigh Coal Company, the *Ledger* states, is the chief corporation that has changed its mind. It had an old loan of $135,000 mature on the first of March, and at first concluded to pay as above stated—currency with gold added—about 15 per cent at the end of the year. Some $40,000 of bonds were settled in this way. But on Tuesday the Board of Managers passed a resolution directing the Treasurer of the Company to pay gold in coin, in accordance with the decision of the Court; so that every claim on account of the old 1870 loan, principal and interest, is now paid in gold as presented. The *Ledger* in noting this fact says:

> This is respectful to the Court and creditable to the company. It is, in the conclusion we are sure that all companies, as well as individuals, indebted on all contracts made prior to the decision of the Court, will have to submit to. We have not heard one intelligent lawyer, and we know many, in Philadelphia, who questioned the correctness of the judgment or who hesitated to say that it would or could be sustained, and regret, for the sake of honesty and loyalty, that any respectable newspaper has permitted its columns to be used in extenuation of an opposition to the inevitable result.

TONS upon tons of public documents that no one will pay postage upon are printed by the Government every year, and franked over the length and breadth of the land; but whenever one is compiled or prepared by any Government official that is found to have any value the copy, which is Government property, somehow finds its way into the hands of a private publisher, where it is copyrighted and sold at an exorbitant price. A compilation of the tariff duties, a digest of the revenue laws, and a distillers' form book—all prepared by Government officials, and therefore public property—have been copyrighted in this way, and are sold at extortionate prices. For books of this description that could be sold at fifty cents, three dollars is exacted. This is all wrong, and the remedy should be promptly applied. It should be understood that public documents are public property. No one has a right to copyright a line of them. They may be printed at will by whoever pleases.

THE reforms in the French electoral law proposed by M. OLLIVIER, will give to the country a proper representation of all parties in the Legislature. The law provides that France shall be divided into electoral circumscriptions, containing about 35,000 voters; but heretofore the Government has been in the habit of arbitrarily rearranging the districts so as to secure majorities for its supporters. This system "Gerrymandering") prevails to a modified extent in the United States; but as the redistricting only occurs at fixed intervals, the evils are not so great as if, previous to every election, the executive were to change districts so as to secure the election of official candidates. The new electoral law will return to the correct principle, and divide the departments into electoral districts without regard to the political predilections of the voters.

THE stringent divorce article proposed to be incorporated in the Illinois Constitution, absolutely forbidding divorces "except for adultery, or for causes which render the marriage void *ab initio*," was offered by Mr. Browning, late Secretary of the Interior, and a prominent lawyer of Illinois. The section further provides that "in no case shall it be lawful for the party on account of whose adultery a divorce shall be decreed, to marry again during the lifetime of the husband or wife in whose behalf such decree shall have been rendered." Mr. Browning made a speech, arguing the necessity for a restoration of the old time regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation. Another member of the Convention expressed his approval of the Browning proposition, but went a step further by moving this substitute: "*Divorces shall never be granted for any cause whatever.*"

A STUDENT at Oxford, England, was recently convicted of smashing a lamp and other disorderly conduct, on the testimony of a policeman who swore positively to seeing the young man commit the offense. The accusation was strongly denied, but to no purpose, and the young man was heavily fined, and departed feeling much annoyed and exceedingly mortified at the whole affair, but entirely "in luck," because he was innocent. It soon transpired that the offense was committed by another, who on seeing the trial reported in the papers avowed the act. Now who will believe that the police officer would not have sworn just as positively if the case had been one of robbery, or even murder, instead of the slight offense it was?

THE reasons for the opposition to the Dominican treaty, of the failure of which there is no doubt, are set forth by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, as follows: First, a small amount of sincere opposition to the treaty on the question of its merits and demerits; second, considerable opposition because the St. Thomas treaty is considered by some a prior obligation; third, some opposition inspired by the Cuban advocates, who foolishly argue that the acquisition of San Domingo is inimical to their cause; and fourth, a great deal of opposition arising from the indisposition of Senators to recognize the wishes of the Administration on this question, considered as a measure of policy, such action on their part being mainly inspired by a sense of personal disappointment and private grievances regarding the disposition of patronage.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

ABSENCE.

The April sunshine, soft and fair,
Touches its meadow cheerily;
Wild violets scent the warm still air;
But ever through the bright spring hours,
The sunshine and the opening flowers,
My spirit hungers to be fed,
And faints for love's dear daily bread,
Yearning, beloved, for thee!

The day wears on, the evening lone
Comes up across the misty lea;
I watch the stars as one by one
They kindle out, my eyes are wet;
My heart is filled with vague regret,
Haunting it like a sad refrain;
I cannot quell this restless pain,
Thinking, beloved, of thee!

The twilight deepens; brooding sleep
Shadows the green earth tenderly;
The house lies hushed in slumber deep;
The peace of Heaven seems strangely near;
I kneel beneath the moonbeam clear,
And soft upon my troubled breast
Comes down a blessed sense of rest,
Praying, beloved, for thee!

—*Chambers' Journal.*

A gentleman of Banford, Connecticut, returning home on Sunday from church, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. "Jack," said the old gentleman, "I have heard one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gate of heaven." "Why didn't you dodge in?" replied Jack, "you will never have another such chance."

Philadelphia has a novel will case. It appears that a man and his wife each made a will in the favor of the other at the same time, but by some blunder the man signed his wife's will, and the wife signed her husband's. Not until after the death of the husband was the mistake discovered.

The sexton of a Washington church, deceived by the gorgeous apparel of Madame Catacazy's servant, insisted on putting him in a pew belonging to one of the foreign ministers. Madame Catacazy was highly amused at the mistake that she caused the services to be suspended while the lackey was shown to a less conspicuous seat.

The father of Dorabella recently found that little girl's stuffed baby little full of the blossoms of a beautiful tea rose on which he had bestowed great care. "My dear," he said, "didn't I tell you not to pick one of those flowers without leave?" "Yes, papa," said Dorabella, "but all of these had leaves."

During the tremendous raid of the Milwaukeeans on the Wisconsin Legislature to secure the removal of the State capital, a resolution was introduced into that body "that all persons acting in the capacity of lobbyists shall, during the remainder of the session, wear a badge on their hats or caps, or in a conspicuous place on the broadest part of their persons, with the name of the scheme they represent plainly printed thereon."

The rush to the San Diego gold mines is unabated. The stages that make the trip overland are crowded daily. The steamer from San Francisco on Sunday carried about four hundred gold seekers. Another steamer with passengers for the same destination left that city Tuesday. It is reported that the Chinamen have been driven out of the new mines and several of them killed. San Diego and other towns in the Southern portion of the State are rapidly depopulating.

A letter from Cracow, dated February 25th, states that Barbary Ubryk, the nun who was confined for so many years in a cell in her convent and rendered insane, as was alleged by the cruelty of the treatment to which she was subjected, has just died in the Hospital of the Holy Spirit. A popular demonstration being feared, she was to be buried privately.

A Washington correspondent has once during the winter had the supreme honor or seeing a gentleman of the old school hand a lady to her carriage, and it affected her thus: "Oh! that an artist had been on the spot to photograph this noble Picture. The old man stood with hat uplifted; his right hand touched the tips of the lady's fingers; the wind played with the scanty locks of his uncovered head, and there was a dignity and purity about his movements that reminded one of the out-door service when the preacher says 'ashes to ashes.' The superb manners of the aged gentleman could only be felt; they cannot be described."

A lady asked a pupil, at a public examination of a Sunday school: "What was the sin of the Pharisees?" "Eating camels, marm," quickly replied the child. She had read that the Pharisee "strained at gnats and swallowed camels."

As a proof of the endurance of the Mexican cavalry, it is worth mentioning that Escobedo's force marched twenty-seven leagues on the 14th and ten leagues on the 15th ult., meeting the revolutionists at Puerto de la Cal, defeating them, and capturing over five hundred men.

GRAND EMIGRATION SCHEME.

How the Northern Pacific Railroad Proposes to People its Land Grant.

The St. Paul *Press* announces that ex-Secretary McCulloch, Senator Carl Schurz, and ex-Governor Marshall, of Minnesota, have been selected, and will be invited by the Northern Pacific Railway Company to go to Europe on a mission to organize and stimulate emigration to the line of the road and the settlement of the lands, on a plan more comprehensive and extended than any heretofore devised. The company own every alternate section in a belt forty miles wide, from the head of Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, equivalent to a strip of twenty miles wide, in all between thirty and forty million acres of land, being larger in extent than all New England, and capable of sustaining five or six times that people. They have already arranged with German capitalists for all means necessary to the construction of the road with the largest force they can employ. They propose to offer to every industrious man in Europe abundant employment in building the road for the first year or two after his arrival. Whether they have acted in his passage here is not stated. When he has finished his work for the company he is to have a farm of 80, 160, or 320 acres, with a comfortable dwelling house ready erected thereon, and a list of tasks allotted him during the time of his expense of the company. The terms of payment are so long, and on slow interest, that they should prove easy to him in their poorest. It is expected that the surplus wages received for completing the road will go to stock the farm and provide the tools, so that every piece of work performed on the line of the road may, as soon as it is finished, go to raise the crops, which it will bring to market. The company will manufacture the fences by the thousand, exactly alike, like the parts of a lightning rod or rifle or sewing machine, so that a piece of any one structure will fit into the corresponding piece of any other. They expect, in like manner, to secure an abundance of immediate supply of cheap labor, and to immediately enhance the value of their lands by the rapid settling up of the line of their road.

The present is a peculiarly favorable time for inaugurating such an enterprise, in view of the distressed condition of the laboring class in England and other parts of Northern Europe, and the universal desire of the European workingmen to get to America by all means within their reach.

MURDER FROM WHISKY.

A Vagabond and Intemperate Husband—An Unfeeling and Cruel Father—He First Assaults His Daughter and Then Causes the Death of His Wife.

Columns would not suffice to record the whisky murders of a single week. A sample now and then is all that can be given. One taken at random points the moral for to-day. It occurred in Philadelphia. In a small house, No. 423 Lynd street, a by way running between Fourth and Fifth streets, above Green, Levi Wilmer, a negro of forty-one years, lived with his wife and children. These latter are six in number, some older and others younger than Anna, the only one who is connected with the affair detailed below. Anna is a fine girl, thirteen years of age. Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, she and her father were in the kitchen of the house, Mrs. Wilmer being up stairs nursing a child.

At this hour the family were accustomed to take supper, and Mrs. Wilmer, remembering that the table was not yet set, called down to her daughter to prepare the meal. She did so, and then for a moment stepped to the front door and looked into the street. While standing there, something affronted any provocation to her unnatural father, and without offering any intimation of his intention, she was startled to the ground by a violent kick from behind. Of course the poor thing cried, and her cry reached the ear of her mother.

"Why can't you stop beating that child?" was sharply called down stairs. The mother's voice rose in behalf of the child. Without deigning any reply to this question or remonstrance, the brute, angered at the word of interference, rushed up the stairway, and at its top encountered his wife. A violent blow on the forehead, given with all the strength of his passion, staggered the woman. She swayed for a moment in the door, tried to retain her feet, and then fell down the stairway. She never rose. In less than fifteen minutes a projecting edge of woodwork met her temple, and death was instantaneous.

STEEL.

New Process of Manufacture.

The Allentown *Daily News* states that a number of gentlemen of that place have formed an association for manufacturing steel and iron by what is known as the "Excelsior Process," patented in 1868. They have commenced operations and have already succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The steel made by the puddling process has been rolled into a light wagon tire, three-eighths by seven-eighths, handsomely finished, strong and hard. A large number of chisels and other tools have been made in which any desired temper can be secured; and some of the most experienced mechanics have used and worked the steel, and declare it to be equal to the best cast steel for strength and retention of the sharp edge under hard use. At the Allentown Rolling Mill they rolled several steel top rails with much perfect success that when the first rail was run out the puddlers and rollers cheered. The lower part of the rail was made of wrought iron, and welded so perfectly that by placing a short piece of the rail under the powerful crusher at the mill it broke lengthwise in the iron below the weld. The manufacture of steel under this process, it is claimed, costs but a trifle more than wrought iron.

THE Celestials have reduced economy to an exact but rather absurd science. For instance, they propose to make their coal mines last forever, and this is the way they go about it. They grind it to powder, and mix it with clay. If it still persists in burning to ashes, they moisten it thoroughly with water. If combustion continues, as a last resort, the mixture is reduced again to powder, the particles of coal carefully sifted out, and the clay burned alone. A little of the mixture, diluted with a second batch of clay, and "well triturated," according to Hahnemann's principle, raises the carbonaceous principle of the compound to its second potency. It is said to be really astonishing how long a little, prepared in this way, will last. Those American coal dealers who have been trying all sorts of mixtures, may now take courage.

THE rapidly approaching practical enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment is disturbing the equanimity of even the Democrats of Delaware. The Democratic Senators of that political persuasion residing in the pleasant village of New Castle, feeling no doubt that the eyes of the country were upon them, have formally decided that they will not request a colored man to vote their ticket, but shall a negro ask them for one of their ballots they will not rudely refuse to accommodate him. This is kind and considerate, as well as polite, and commends itself to the anti-Fifteenth Amendment party throughout the land.

THE MOSAIC WAY OF BUTCHERING.

The Levitical Law in Force in Cincinnati—How to Have Wholesome Meat.

A mode of butchering—ancient, unique, supported by a large class, and for which those who sanction it claim great advantages, is in vogue in Cincinnati, and in most great cities. Hanging out in front of certain meat-stores is a card on which are Hebrew letters. It announces Koschner, which is meat butchered and inspected after the manner prescribed first by Moses, the great Hebrew lawgiver, then modified to the present mode nearly two thousand years ago. There is in its preparation no longer religious meaning. It is a sanitary measure, pure and simple—nothing less, and not a whit more. A Hebrew rabbi sets apart a man called a Shochet (or as many as are required) to kill animals. He has this exclusive duty. His is a distinct office or profession. He must undergo an examination, and obtain a certificate of qualifications. This done, he must be supplied with his implements. For slaughtering cattle this is a knife with a blade about eighteen inches long and one and a quarter broad, in shape it resembles a thin-bladed corn-cutter. It is of the purest silver steel. No spot or blemish is permitted to stain its burnished surface. The edge must be sharp, keen, and unbroken by the minutest nick. One of the qualifications of a Shochet is the skill to keep his knife in order. Any butcher who wishes to sell Koscher meat must employ a shochet to be present at the slaughtering, and to slay, inspect, and seal the meat. He travels a certain circuit, which includes several slaughter houses. His compensation is per capita and is paid by the butchers.

Let us take a look at this officer upon the duties of his office. He steps into a slaughter-house, bearing with him his knife, inclosed in a long wooden box. The victim for slaughter is driven in. If it be a bullock, or a large animal, a running noose is thrown around one hind leg. In this noose a hook is placed, which terminates in a rope which swings down from an axle placed high overhead. By means of ropes and pulleys the animal is suspended in the air except the head, which rests on the floor, throat upward. The shochet approaches with drawn knife, with his left hand he lays hold of the animal's throat. With a peculiar sawing sweep, executed too rapidly to be followed by the eye, his right hand lays the animal's neck open nearly to the cervical vertebræ. The animal is left to bleed. The mode of the cut is prescribed even to the number of sweeps of the blade. A stroke is not permitted for the reason that it is believed to prevent the freest flow of the blood, which is the chief object to be attained. The next duty of the shochet is to examine the lungs of the animal. If these are grown together on to the sides, or are in any way diseased, the animal is rejected and another one is brought to the shambles. If the lungs stand the test the shochet stands by and sees the bullock dressed, which affords him opportunity for further inspection. If he finds in any part of the animal a blemish, he condemns the carcass. His final duty is to affix a peculiar waxen seal or stamp, bearing a Hebrew device, to several parts of the dressed carcass. He is required not on any account to absent himself during the dressing of the carcass.

Sheep and light animals of the cattle kind are suspended by the heels, and slain in the way above described. The shochet whose duty it is to kill poultry goes to private houses where his services are required. His knife, too, must be evenly sharp, and he must use all the precautions required in the slaughter of cattle. The bird is suspended head downward to facilitate the free flow of blood. The cutting must be according to the formula laid down by ancient custom. Only the throat is cut—the head must not be severed from the body. The officer who does this for a wealthy congregation receives a yearly stipend of twenty-five to seventy-five dollars from each household, according to the amount of duty required of him. Poor families pay five cents, or such small sums as they can afford, for each bird killed for them.

The object of this mode of slaughtering and inspecting is two-fold. The animal must be slain with the greatest comfort to itself consistent with the operation. The health of the consumer is the other object in view, for which this method is practiced. Blood is considered unwholesome. In thoroughness and adequacy to other mode of inspection equal skill affords a certainty of securing wholesome meat, and gives perfect protection against being imposed upon, in purse or health, by the flesh of diseased animals. During the last visitation of the Asiatic cholera to London, the Hebrew population escaped almost entirely unscathed by the scourge, while all other classes were falling before it like the leaves of an autumn forest. In crowded cities visited by any sort of pestilence, they have enjoyed a remarkable exemption from its ravages. When the cattle plague raged in the western States, a few years ago, they enjoyed immunity from the effects of eating unsound meat. The Hebrew today founds his objection to the use of pork on his regarding it as unwholesome. The result is almost a total escape from trichinæ.

No rule limits any Hebrew to the use of meat slain and inspected as we have described. Some disregard it, and use pork or other meats not so inspected, but the number is small. The greater portion conscientiously adhere to the exclusive use of koschner meat. Many who are not Hebrews use exclusively meat butchered and inspected in the Hebrew manner. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PURIM.

Feast of the Deliverence of the Jews from the Vengeance of Haman.

All readers of the Old Testament know the Book of Esther, wherein it is told how King Ahasuerus, "who reigned from India even unto Ethiopia, over a hundred and seven and twenty provinces," about 2,300 years ago, put away his Queen Vashti for disobedience and elevated Esther, a Jewess, to "royal estate" in her place; how Mordecai, her cousin, saved the king's life from assassination; how Haman, the Agagite and first minister to the king, had determined to destroy the Jewish nation and wipe out the name of Israel, and how, by the intercession of Queen Esther and Mordecai, he failed, and was himself hanged on the gallows, "fifty cubits high," which he had erected for his enemy, the Queen's cousin. "And the Jews had light, and gladness, and joy, and honor. And in every province and in every city, whithersoever the king's commandment and his decree came the Jews had joy and gladness, a feast and a good day." And many of the people of the land became Jews, for the fear of the Jews fell upon them." The thirteenth and fourteenth days of the twelfth month, called the month Adar, corresponding with February and May of this week, the Jews called Purim, and ordained and took up

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1870.

It has been remarked during the past few days that the local money market was working into a closer condition. Whether it has been caused by a too liberal policy in the line of discounting practiced by most of the banks or the past month or more, or a more conservative policy in providing for the increased and active demand which the spring trade requires, it is not necessary to inquire. There is no disguising the fact that the present status of our market shows considerable closeness, bordering on stringency.

—There was little done in local securities today. Some small lots of bank and some miscellaneous stocks were sold at about the current quotations. Connellsville (Turtle Creek Division) Railroad Company six per cent. bonds are quoted at par. The new bonds bearing 7 per cent. are offered at 90.

—The Wall street markets were dull to-day, except in gold, which fluctuated briskly and closed 12½ at one time and closed at 5 o'clock 11¼. There is much uncertainty about the success of the Funding bill in the House, in the shape that it came from the Senate.

Notwithstanding that the press dispatches generally construe the reference of the Senate funding bill to the Committee on Ways and Means in preference to the Committe on Banking and Currency, capitalists interested in the measure, and who have quite recently returned from Washington and are familiar with the views of the Chairman of the former committee very decidedly regard the reference as favorable to the prospects of the bill. Such opposition will be encountered from the National Banks against its passage, as was experienced from the same sources in the Senate. We think that the reasons these institutions urge against it should rather assist its adoption than otherwise. It is said that the National banks have agreed on a general movement to prevent the passage of the funding bill by Congress, for the reason that they would be compelled to take only four and a half per cent. interest instead of six per cent. on the collateral bonds which they deposit at Washington.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds '62	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds '64	109	109	109
U. S. Bonds '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	108	108	108¼
U. S. Bonds 5's	105¼	105¼	105¼
U. S. Bonds '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds, 10-40's	105¼	105¼	105¼
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Mar. 16.	Mar. 17.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	112¾	112¾		
U. S. Bonds, 1881	114¾	114¾		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	110	110		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64, 108½	109		¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, 108	108		¼	
U. S. Bonds, new iss. '65, 108½	108¾		¼	
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67	109¼	109¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68	109¼	109¼		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	105¼	105¼		
Gold	112¾	112¾		

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾		¼
Erie	25¾	25¾		¼
Harlem	143¼	142¾		½
Reading	96¾	96¾		¼
Michigan Central	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	98	98	97
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do preferred	83¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
Fort Wayne	58¾	58¾	58	58
Cleveland and Toledo	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Toledo and Wabash	45	45	45	45
Do preferred			72	72
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Alton			115	115
Do and Mississippi	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾	32¾	
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	19¾	19¾	20	
American M. U. Express	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Merchants' Union Express	9	9	9	
Canton	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Cumberland	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

The stock market was dull and declined. The *World* says: Vanderbilt stocks were run up on the point that a bill had been reported last night in the Legislature at Albany to take the restriction off fares, under the plea of "altering the Railroad acts." New Jersey Central was run down by parties who have been buying stock all along, and who are said to be transferring the stock to their own names for the purpose of voting at the election which takes place next month. It is reported that the Lake Shore capital stock has been increased from 350,000 to 400,000 shares, and the Stock Exchange committee ought to inquire into and report on the same. The Northwest shares were heavy and declined, on the report that a bill to classify the directors had passed the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature, and that it was certain to become a law. If so, the present managers will retain possession of the Northwestern Company. It is said the whole Northwestern line requires new rails, and that the present managers are in favor of steel rails and of issuing stock to pay for the same, which, under their charter, can be done to an unlimited amount. Pacific did declined to 83¾. The immediate cause of the decline was the sale of 3,800 shares of long stock belonging to a director of the company. Irish limits, which were transferred last Friday to the name of a German banking firm in Broad street, the Cashier of which cost about 8, resulted from 36 to 37, netting a loss of from $38,000. The history of Pacific Mail declining about 100 points in twelve months is a specimen of what may be expected to take place in other inflated bubble properties.

—The New York *Times* says: The Northwest and the St. Paul people, substantially one so far as the controlling spirits in the management are concerned, are said to be shaping their movements for the annual election in June, rather than to the care of the half-yearly dividends which ought these to be forthcoming on the Northwest stocks. The present outlook is not very bright for those dividends, but they may be all changed before June if the present Boards are only permitted to have their own way in the stock market. The legacy which has been left by the late Henry Keep in the Northwest property, less than ten months ago, seems in a sorry plight at present, as alliance with the St. Paul administration is proved anything but fortunate to the market for the stock.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00	11 30	12 10	1 30	4 00
March 17, 1870.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	107¾	107¾	107	107	107¾
Erie	26¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Harlem		143¼		142¾	143
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	98	98	97	97
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do preferred	83¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	83¾
Rock Island	118¼	118¼	118	118¼	118¼
Fort Wayne		58¾		58	58
Fort Wayne preferred		72¾		72	72
Toledo and Wabash		45		45	45
Toledo and Wabash pref.				72	72
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Alton				115	115
Toledo and Mississippi		28¾		28¾	
Western Union Telegraph		32¾		32¾	
Pacific Mail		42¾		43¾	43¾
Adams Express		51¼		51¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		19¾		20	
American M. U. Express		18¾		18¾	
Merchants' Union Express		9		9	9
Canton		48¾		48¾	48¾
Cumberland	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

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Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	98	98	97
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do preferred	83¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Rock Island	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼
Fort Wayne	58¾	58¾	58	58
Fort Wayne preferred	72¾	72¾		¼
Toledo and Wabash	45	45		1
Toledo and Wabash pref.				
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Alton	115	115		
Toledo and Mississippi	28¾	28¾		
Western Union Telegraph	32¾	32¾		
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	43¾	43¾
Adams Express	51¼	51¼	51¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	19¾	19¾	20	
American M. U. Express	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Merchants' Union Express	9	9	9	
Canton	48¾	48¾	48¾	
Cumberland	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—The stock market was dull and declined. The *World* says: Vanderbilt stocks were run up on the point that a bill had been reported last night in the Legislature at Albany to take the restriction off fares, under the plea of "altering the Railroad acts." New Jersey Central was run down by parties who have been buying stock all along, and who are said to be transferring the stock to their own names for the purpose of voting at the election which takes place next month. It is reported that the Lake Shore capital stock has been increased from 350,000 to 400,000 shares, and the Stock Exchange committee ought to inquire into and report on the same. The Northwest shares were heavy and declined, on the report that a bill to classify the directors had passed the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature, and that it was certain to become a law. If so, the present managers will retain possession of the Northwestern Company. It is said the whole Northwestern line requires new rails, and that the present managers are in favor of steel rails and of issuing stock to pay for the same, which, under their charter, can be done to an unlimited amount. Pacific did declined to 83¾. The immediate cause of the decline was the sale of 3,800 shares of long stock belonging to a director of the company. Irish limits, which were transferred last Friday to the name of a German banking firm in Broad street, the Cashier of which cost about 8, resulted from 36 to 37, netting a loss of from $38,000. The history of Pacific Mail declining about 100 points in twelve months is a specimen of what may be expected to take place in other inflated bubble properties.

—The New York *Times* says: The Northwest and the St. Paul people, substantially one so far as the controlling spirits in the management are concerned, are said to be shaping their movements for the annual election in June, rather than to the care of the half-yearly dividends which ought these to be forthcoming on the Northwest stocks. The present outlook is not very bright for those dividends, but they may be all changed before June if the present Boards are only permitted to have their own way in the stock market. The legacy which has been left by the late Henry Keep in the Northwest property, less than ten months ago, seems in a sorry plight at present, as alliance with the St. Paul administration is proved anything but fortunate to the market for the stock.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

	10 00	11 30	12 10	1 30	4 00
March 17, 1870.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
New York Central	107¾	107¾	107	107	107¾
Erie	26¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Harlem		143¼		142¾	143
Reading	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	98	98	97	97
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do preferred	83¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	83¾
Rock Island	118¼	118¼	118	118¼	118¼
Fort Wayne		58¾		58	58
Fort Wayne preferred		72¾		72	72
Toledo and Wabash		45		45	45
Toledo and Wabash pref.				72	72
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Chicago and Alton				115	115
Toledo and Mississippi		28¾		28¾	
Western Union Telegraph		32¾		32¾	
Pacific Mail		42¾		43¾	43¾
Adams Express		51¼		51¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express		19¾		20	
American M. U. Express		18¾		18¾	
Merchants' Union Express		9		9	9
Canton		48¾		48¾	48¾
Cumberland	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks at the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on a usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1870.

BUSINESS—We have but little change to note so far as relates to prices of demand. Dealers were shy and disposed to purchase sparingly. They don't appear to see their way very cleverly owing to dullness, in a great measure, to the unsettled condition of the market. Uncertainty regard to prices generally operates against holders and in favor of buyers, who under the circumstances, don't take any particular advantage. The weather was rather disagreeable, not favorable for outdoor transactions. Produce—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Buyers are neither numerous, nor anxious to invest. The following are the current rates for the articles noted below:

APPLES—*The market is not so firm*; the liberal increase in the receipts is causing purchasers to offer lower figures; we continue to quote fair to good lots at $2 50@3, and extra choice at $3 50@4. The receipts since our last were 300 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Dull with more sellers than buyers at 9@9½c ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Market quiet, with unchanged prices. Pearls—common 4c; refined 4½@4½c. Pots—5¾@6¼c. Pearls 9½@9¾c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The receipts were 90 packages for the past 24 hours. Sales of extra choice to fancy rolls at 33@35c; choice to good do at 30@32c; prime to choice tubs at 30@32c; good to prime do at 28@30c; common to fair do at 25@27c; inferior and low grades are very dull at 20@22c; choice to fancy country packed firkins at 28@30c; good to prime do at 25@27c; common to fair do at 22@24c; inferior and low grades are very dull at 18@20c; roll butter is in fair demand at 30@32c; choice to fancy roll butter is scarce and wanted at 33@35c; common to good roll butter is dull at 25@28c; crock butter is in good demand at 25@28c; common to fair crock butter is dull at 20@22c; inferior and low grades are very dull at 15@18c.

BEANS—Sales of small white at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bushel; large white, $2 25@2 50; Limas, 12@13c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—Market firmer at the advance; we have no previously mentioned sales. We quote at 32@33c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Dull; prices very uncertain; correct figures are difficult to obtain. Sales of standard brands were reported in a jobbing way at 6½c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50@55c ₱ lb; adamantine, 12½@13c; star, 11½@12c; tallow, 9½@10c; German, 10½@11c; paraffine, 18@20c.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing during the past twenty-four hours. The following were received; holders now firm; sales New York Goshen at 19@19½c; Ohio do 18½@19c; Western Reserve 17½c; factory 18@18½c; Sweitzer 23c; Limburger 18½@19c, the stock on the market is not large.

FLOUR—The market was not an active one, still there was a fair home demand. Prices have undergone no alterations for some days. The receipts for past twenty-four hours by river and rail reaches 700 bbls. Dealers, however, were well supplied. We can report sales to a fair extent as the following: The store rates are: Spring wheat, in bbls, $4 75@5 00; in sacks 25c ₱ bbl less; winter wheat $5 50@5 75@6 00; fancy lots sold at higher prices. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 20c ₱ bbl being made on lots of 100 barrels and upwards: Double extra in bbls $6 70; in sacks $6 45; extra white wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 70; extra family winter wheat, in barrels, $5 70; in sacks $5 40; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 50; superfine spring, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 45 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50 Pacific, $5 60 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 80; in sacks $5 50 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

FUEL—The market is fairly supplied at this time. Prices, however, are unchanged, and have been uniform for some days at 20@22c. A few days of warm weather would alter prices.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady, but not very active; it seems pretty evident that prices will go lower, at least for some time. The stock on hand is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported a regular business doing at the following rates: Bacon sausage, country, 17½@18c; shoulders, sugar cured, 13@13½c; plain do, 12 @12½c; sides, ribbed, 15@15½c; clear do 16@ 16½c. Lard in tierces 14½@15c; in buckets 15½ @15¾c. F. Sellers & Co.'s Caddy Lard, 3 and 5 lbs, 17@17½c. Mess pork, $17 00@17 50 ₱ bbl.

DRIED BEEF—Sales are at 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Sales are made at $8 50 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 03 @1 06 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market is firm. The mills report a fair business doing at the following: Extra, 72c ₱ lb; Mixed, 67½c; Prime, $1 15; shipwaists $1 10 first hands, and $1 25 from store; middlings $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

RYE FLOUR—The demand was light, with sales of a similar description. The rates for some time have been $5 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Dull; sales are at 35 75@7 00 ₱ bbl.

IRON—There was a fair inquiry for this article with sales of Cleveland white at $2 12½@2 25; Eastern white $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LION MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 90; common 90@95c.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $3 00; No. 2 $2 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—Prices have undergone no change for some days, and are reported from first hands at 75@80c; choice 90@95c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—Market firmer at the advance; we have no previously mentioned sales. We quote at 32@33c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—Dull; prices very uncertain; correct figures are difficult to obtain. Sales of standard brands were reported in a jobbing way at 6½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—The market is weak. Prices are a shade lower. No lextra is reported at $1 20@ 1 25 ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 95@$1 05; No. 3 at 85@90c; medium $1 10@1 15; extra $1 25@1 30.

CIDER—The market is overstocked; buyers are shy and disposed to take hold sparingly; choice is held at $7, common and inferior lots at $5@6 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—The receipts have been light; the season is far advanced; small sales were reported at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was dull with limited inquiry for either variety. Apples 7½@ 8c for quarters; 9½@10c for halves. The season for activity cannot be far off.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing during the past twenty-four hours. The following were received; holders now firm; sales New York Goshen at 19@19½c; Ohio do 18½@19c; Western Reserve 17½c; factory 18@18½c; Sweitzer 23c; Limburger 18½@19c, the stock on the market is not large.

FLOUR—The market was not an active one, still there was a fair home demand. Prices have undergone no alterations for some days. The receipts for past twenty-four hours by river and rail reaches 700 bbls. Dealers, however, were well supplied. We can report sales to a fair extent as the following: The store rates are: Spring wheat, in bbls, $4 75@5 00; in sacks 25c ₱ bbl less; winter wheat $5 50@5 75@6 00; fancy lots sold at higher prices. The mill prices are as follows, a reduction of 20c ₱ bbl being made on lots of 100 barrels and upwards: Double extra in bbls $6 70; in sacks $6 45; extra white wheat in barrels $6 00; in sacks $5 70; extra family winter wheat, in barrels, $5 70; in sacks $5 40; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 50; superfine spring, green brand, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 10; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 70; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $5 75 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 45 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50 Pacific, $5 60 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 80; in sacks $5 50 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

FUEL—The market is fairly supplied at this time. Prices, however, are unchanged, and have been uniform for some days at 20@22c. A few days of warm weather would alter prices.

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DRIED BEEF—Sales are made at 18c.

BEEF TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

PIG TONGUES—Are selling at $1 ₱ dozen.

FLAXSEED OIL—Sells in a regular way at $1 03 @1 06 ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—The market is firm. The mills report a fair business doing at the following: Extra, 72c ₱ lb; Mixed, 67½c; Prime, $1 15; shipwaists $1 10 first hands, and $1 25 from store; middlings $1 80 first hands, and $2 in a retail way.

RYE FLOUR—The demand was light, with sales of a similar description. The rates for some time have been $5 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Dull; sales are at 35 75@7 00 ₱ bbl.

IRON—There was a fair inquiry for this article with sales of Cleveland white at $2 12½@2 25; Eastern white $1 75 ₱ bbl.

LION MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with a good stock on hand; sales of kiln dried at $1 90; common 90@95c.

COOPERAGE—Sales of pails $2 35; Tubs—No. 1 $3 00; No. 2 $2 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

WHISKY—Market steady, with fair sales at the following: Rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, March 17, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market has come pretty much to a stand still, buyers manifesting no disposition to purchase. This, however, is nothing new, and has been the situation of the market for some time. In fact, dullness and inactivity have been the way the market has run since the first of January.

CRUDE.

We have nothing new to furnish our readers. In the absence of sales we can only furnish the nominal rates. Refiners are not disposed to pay over 10c. Holders are not disposed to accept any such price, at least that is the way they talk. The asking prices are: Spot, April and March 11¾c; April 11¾c; April, May, June and July can be purchased at 12c; buyers' option, all year, 10½c.

REFINED.

The market yesterday opened weak, and closed weaker. Prices during the day declined ¼c ₱ gallon for early deliveries. Sales to the amount of 1,000 bbls were reported. Spot, nominal rates were: March 25¾c; May and June 27c; May to October 28¾c; May to December 29c; sales 1,000 bbls April 29¼c; sales 1,000 bbls, buyers' option, all year, 30½c.

DISBURSEMENTS.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, March 17.—Closing 10th: Petroleum—crude bulk depressed and offered more freely at 14½c; refined bulk steady; market unsalesfactory; further concessions made to day, which had effect in forcing out only one or two parcels for shipment, but at close full lots are offered at 26½c without finding buyers. Sales 300 bbls at 26½c. Philadelphia delivery: speculators in market for a few lines, but spot lots not wanted. Prices generally in buyers' favor. Standard white for immediate delivery 25¾c; and balance of month 26c; sales 700 bbls from April to June at 27c, and 2,000 bbls from April to July at 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Market weak with a downward tendency; buyers are offering $8 95; holders asking $9 but will not depart from store. Corn dull, and buyers scarce and not anxious for invest—the best offer on the wharf and on track being 65@66c, with sales from store at 70@72c; there is but little difference between new and old. Oats—the demand for which is firmer, holders refusing to accept less than 70c for white, and 68c for Delaware. Barley dull and prices weak, with a declining tendency; a lot of 900 sacks of Ohio spring are reported to-day at 80c; choice Pennsylvania, commanding spring 90c; fall 90c@$1 ₱ bushel.

SEED—The demand is very brisk for all kinds of seed, with increased sales. Clover seed is in ready in small lots, at $4 25@5 00; Timothy, $3 @3 50 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed—Small lots clover seed is quoted at $10 ₱ bushel. Timothy, $3 @3 50 ₱ bushel. Flaxseed—Small lots $5 50@7 00 ₱ bush, according to quality. Oats—sales Surprise, Norway, Rizards Island, fancy brands, at 52 50 ₱ bushel. Grasses—Orchard at $2 25, and Kentucky Blue at $4 ₱ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market has undergone no change. Prices certainly rule low. We have heard of Cincinnati dealers would find it advantageous to make their spring purchases at once; delays may be dangerous. Sales Nicaragua Coffee at 12@12.50, representing yesterday's business.

GOVERNMENTS

Steady. Coupons of '81 sold at 114¾@115; do '64 108@108½; do '65 109@109½; do new 108@108¾; do '67 109@109½; do '68, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s 105¼@106; currency 6s 112¾@112¾.

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy. Missouri 6s, 91¾; Tennessees 69; old Virginias 72¾; new do 70; old North Carolinas 36; new do 32½; Louisiana levee 66 75.

STOCKS

In the forenoon were quiet and heavy, with the chief interest in Pacific Mail, which, however, was a difference of 1@1½ ₱ cent. between regular and sellers' option of the day. In the afternoon the market was steadier, and active, excited and unsettled. Prices, however, were close to the lowest point of the day. The earnings of the Erie road for the second week of March show an increase of $47,000 over last year.

CLOSING PRICES.

Canton 61; Cumberland 32; Western Union Telegraph 32¾; Quicksilver 9; Mariposa 8; do preferred 19; Adams Express 50¾; Wells-Fargo 20; American Union 9; United States 49¾; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 97¾; Erie 25¾; do preferred 48; Harlem 142¾; Hudson 96¾; Reading 96¾; Lake Shore 86¾; Illinois Central 142; Pittsburgh 97; Northwestern 83¾; do preferred 84¾; Rock Island 118¼; Fort Wayne 93; do preferred 72¾; Wabash 45; do preferred 72¾; Fort Wayne 93¾; Ohio and Mississippi 28¾; New Jersey Central 111; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati 74; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 78¾; C. Joseph preferred 90¾.

PACIFIC SHARES.

Pacific railroad securities higher. Union Pacific stock 91; sevenths bonds 88¾; land grant bonds 72¾; Central Pacific bonds 94.

MINING SHARES.

Boston prices—Copper Falls 6; Franklin 6; Hecla 80; Quincy 18.

SUB-Treasury balance—gold $56,629,905; currency $3,862,129; general balance $81,333,842.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 17, 1870.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—More active; sales of spring extras at $4 50@4 75.

WHEAT—¾c lower; No 1 quiet at 83¾@83¾c; No 2 fairly active, ranging at 76@76¾c for new and fresh, closing at 76¼@76¾c for regular; this afternoon No 1 dull at 76¾c.

CORN—Quiet; sales of No 2 at 71¾@72¼c, closing at 73½c; no grade 66@66c; this afternoon market dull at 71½c for No 2 and 58@63c for no grade; 67@68c for new.

OATS—Dull and 1@1½c lower, closing at 36¾@37½c for No 2.

RYE—Regular active, firmer and 1@2c higher, closing at 65¾@66c for No 2.

BARLEY—Inactive and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Lull, closing at $25 50@26 00 for new mess pork; 13½c lard, 9c for dry salted shoulders; 12c for rough sides; 13@13½c for short rib middles loose.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.

LIVE HOGS—Firm, steady and 50c higher at $5 25@ 5 40 for common to choice packing; $5 50@5 90 for shipping 25 for good to choice; $6 50 for fancy.

CATTLE—Quiet and steady at $4 @$5 25 for cows and light steers; $5 62½@6 35 for fair to medium; $6 @6 87 for good shipping steers.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton firmer, sales 2,300 bales at 22½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 7,300 bbls; flour dull and in buyers' favor, sales 8,000 bbls at $5 50@4 60 for superfine State and western, $4 70@5 50 for extra State; $4 65@5 00 for extra western, $5 25@5 75 for superfine extra; $4 90@5 00 for round hoop Ohio; $5 30@6 15 for extra St. Louis; $5 20 @5 50 for choice do. Rye flour quiet, sales 200 bbls at $4 40@5 30. Corn meal quiet. Whisky unchanged. Wheat—receipts 20,000 bush; market chiefly at 90½c; and 50 bbls patent iron bound at 97½c. Receipts of rye, 11,564 bush; dull and a shade lower; sales 26,000 bush at 93c for round and nominal for mixed. Barley—receipts 1,200 bush; 2,000 bbls from April to June at 77c, and 2,000 bbls from April to July at 77c.

TUESDAY, March 17.—Market weak with a downward tendency; buyers are offering $8 95; holders asking $9 but will not depart from store. Corn dull, and buyers scarce and not anxious for invest—the best offer on the wharf and on track being 65@66c, with sales from store at 70@72c; there is but little difference between new and old. The offering of wheat is firmer, holders refusing to accept less than 70c for white, and 68c for Delaware. Barley dull and prices weak, with a declining tendency; a lot of 900 sacks of Ohio spring are reported to-day at 80c; choice Pennsylvania, commanding spring 90c; fall 90c@$1 ₱ bushel.

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The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

FOR RENT.

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Bradstreet & Son J. M., Savannah, Ga.	3
Crawford Miss Rebecca M., Wilkinsburg, Pa.	3
DeKnight C. H., Sunbury, Pa.	3
Eckert Thomas, Millersburg, Pa.	3
Goodeven John M., Sardis, Ohio	3
Maguire Thomas, Meadville, Pa.	3
Phelan & Collender, New York	3
McQuiston R. R., Colden, Mo.	3
Wallace Rev. W. L., Newville, Pa.	3
Woods Mrs. Louisa S., Streator, Ill.	3

THE CITY HOTEL.—At half-past one o'clock this morning there had been thirty arrivals at the city hotel.

COMMITMENTS.—Seven commitments from Mayor Brush and one from Mayor Callow were on file in the county jail yesterday.

Look for important information.

COMMISSION RECEIVED.—The Recorder, Mr. Hunter, yesterday received the commission of Robert Potter, as Notary Public for North Fayette township.

THE NEW PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.—Workmen are now engaged in fitting up the new office for the use of the Prothonotary. The location of the fixtures in the old office, such as doors for the cases, &c., is being removed to the new room, and the office is just now in a rather disordered condition. The books and papers will not be removed for some time yet. The new office will be immediately under the new court room.

Look for important information.

TEACHERS INSTITUTES.—The Scott Township Teachers Institute will meet in school room No. 6 (better known as Johnson's school) tomorrow morning. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Turner, also by Profs. McCord and Hall. The school-room is pleasantly situated about half a mile from the village of Mansfield, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and is very easy of access.

The Pittsburgh Teachers Institute will hold its third stated meeting in the Howard District School this evening. An interesting session is anticipated, as various important topics are to be introduced for discussion.

Look for important information.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the remains of the unknown man accidently killed by the dumping of a cart on Second avenue, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday night, mentioned of which was made yesterday. The name of the deceased was ascertained to be David Sesor, resident of "Smoky Hollow," Birmingham. Dr. H. Wright, who made an examination of the body after death, testified that death had resulted by the rupture of some blood vessels on the brain as no external injuries were apparent. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. He was about thirty-seven years of age and leaves a wife, but no children.

Look for important information.

The Temperance Lecture Last Night.

A very small audience came together last evening in the Third Presbyterian Church to hear the Rev. J. B. Dunn, of Boston, lecture on the subject of temperance. It was a shame that in this city of churches, and where drunkenness is making such fearful ravages, that the church building was not crowded. The speaker took as his specific subject the "Injury of the Traffic to Temperance." He made the basis of his lecture the words of Christ, "Take ye away the stone." He argued at length the principal that God never does for man what man can do for himself. What were formerly considered providential visitations it is now well known can be obviated by Sanitary measures. The plague and cholera were taken as examples. The speaker gave most startling statistics in regard to the amount of intemperance was making in the church. In looking over a list of ministers' names recently he knew of more than thirty who, within the last five years, had become the victims of intemperance, and in his own city of Boston many clergymen were now engaged in lay occupations because they had fallen by the force of strong drink.

The speaker looked on the liquor traffic as being the great barrier to the progress of the church of Christ to-day. He spoke from statistics when he said that more would be hell now every year than were won for heaven through the efforts of the church. Mr. Dunn appealed to the seventy thousand members in our country to raise their voices against this deadly vice. He attributed his remarkable success in his church in Boston to his boldness in preaching against intemperance.

At the close of the lecture it was announced that Mr. Dunn would lecture again this evening. It is to be hoped that a more full house will greet him, for surely his words are fitly spoken, his arguments powerful, and well adapted to rouse the church of Christ to a sense of its tremendous responsibility resting upon it in reference to temperance.

Look for important information.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Directors' Report—Election of Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was held on Wednesday, at the General office, on Penn avenue, Col. Wm. Thaw presiding.

Gen. George W. Cass, President of the Company, presented the annual report of the Board of Directors, of which the following are the important features: The report says that the Board makes to you to-day is of a character different from any heretofore submitted. The duties and responsibilities of your Board are very much diminished, and wholly changed, and your relations to the company are correspondingly modified. The lease of your railway and property, which was executed on the 7th of June last, approved by you on the 30th of June, was carried into practical execution on the 1st of July following, by a surrender of the same to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and by that company received according to the terms of the lease, and is now managed and controlled exclusively by that company.

EARNINGS UNDER THE LEASE.

During the six months of the lease the gross earnings were as follows:

Earnings of main line	$3,950,409 10
Sixty per cent. of earnings of New Castle branch	73,512 53
Sixty per cent. of earnings of Lawrence branch	26 078 97
Sixty per cent. of earnings of Akron branch	79,908 77
Interest due from Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company	6,943 75
	$4,116,852 22
Expenses of main line	$2,145,467 91
Exp nses of New Castle branch	28,476 93
Expenses of Lawrence branch	26,902 58
Expens s of Akron branch	68,201 33
	$2,277,878 13
Leaving a profit of	$1,838,974 09
Amount paid and payable by the terms of the lease	1,283,356 90
Due Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company in division of earnings	29,389 75
	$1,312,746 65
Excess of net earnings	$526,227 44
Being an apparent profit for the first six months	$555,677 44

The whole of this amount, excepting $36,829 50 was expended on the line for construction, equipment and extraordinary expenditures. Of 903 having been expended in ten new locomotives, and $19,167 22 in new freight cars, &c.

CAUSE OF DECREASED RECEIPTS.

The total business of the six months of the lease was $185,215 15 less than the corresponding months of last year; but the diminished expenses made a net result of $162,850 07 in favor of the six months of the corresponding period of last year. The diminished receipts were caused by a general depression of business in part, and in part by the policy of the lessees confining their general manager to the Chicago and Northwestern business (a part of which was divided with the Columbus route,) throwing the Pittsburgh business into the hands of their leased lines to the exclusion of your road. In this connection, it is right to add that the general manager, Mr. J. N. McCullough, Esq., on behalf of the lessee, managed the property with zeal, ability and judgment, looking to the permanent interest of the property, as well as to immediate favorable results for the lessee.

THE GRAND RAPIDS PROJECT.

The report announces the contract made with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, by which the building of that line is more certain, and its large business thereby secured for the road on this route. It also says: On the application of the lessees of your road, and without prejudice to the lease, your Board has sold the Akron branch road, so called, to a new organization called the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware railroad company, for $1,100,000 of the stock of that company, said company also assuming to pay the $153,000 outstanding bonds against the Akron branch road.

EARNINGS FIRST SIX MONTHS.

The earnings and expenses for the six months terminating June 30, were as follows:

Earnings main line	$3,963,097 61
Earnings Lawrence branch	75,512 53
Earnings Akron branch	8,828 95
Interest from C. & P. R. R. Co	6,943 75
Total	$4,050,382 85
Expenses main line	$2,640,142 14
Expenses Akron branch	8,196 10
Total	$2,734,338 22
Income for six months	$1,316,464 63

Which was appropriated as follows:

Interest on bonds	$ 458,671 94
Dividend on 6 per cent.	666,134 29
The C. & P. R. R. Co on division of earnings	124,656 40
Amount to income account	127,970 07
Total	$1,316,464 63

The earnings for the first six months of last year exceeded those of the corresponding year by $196,229 18, being a fraction over five per cent., and the earnings for the present year exceeded the preceding year by $15,832 77, being less than two per cent. A faithful administration of the property by which the lessees are bringing upon it of all the business legitimately due to this railway, and a large increase to its reasonable profit after making all the payments required under the lease. The report was received and approved.

Pliny Heaford, of Fort Wayne; R. S. Springer, of Cincinnati, and Springer Harbaugh, of Pittsburgh, were elected Directors in place of those whose terms of office expired by law.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges. As usual the special depositors are the heavy losers, though fortunately the Wayne County National Bank may have to make good the loss as the watchman was absent from the bank when the burglary was perpetrated, and consequently the usual and proper care was not exercised: "The Wayne County National Bank was robbed early on Sunday morning. The burglars effected an entrance through a window. The frame of the outer vault door was wedged off sufficiently to allow a large charge of powder to be inserted, which was ignited by a long fuse pushed through the opening. The explosion blew open both doors, and shattered the windows of the building. The door of the inside safe was then wedged and charged with powder, and the entirety of the safe across the vault. The contents of the safe were then examined, and packages of bills, &c., were blown under the door and not noticed. The loss to the special depositors of the bank is large, that of the bank small, considerable remittance having been made the day previous and will not at all interfere with the soundness of solvency. The bank is in a somewhat retired part of the village, and the explosion seemed to have alarmed no one. The usual night occupant of the bank was absent for that night, and the thieves, evidently of the watch, availed themselves of the opportunity."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED.

PROCESSION AND MASS MEETING.

Lively Scenes at Lafayette Hall.

Dr. Donelly Takes Issue With the Pope, And is Rebuked by Alderman Strain.

A Pleasant Termination, with Hearty Cheers for the Liberation of Ireland.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in this city yesterday with due "pomp and circumstance," and the sons of old Ireland turned out by thousands to honor the memory of their Patron Saint, and renew their vows never to cease their efforts for the national independence of their native land.

The day was raw and cold, with a stiff breeze and a driving sleet, yet the forces marshaled on Grant street, and formed in lineunder the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral. Nearly two hours were spent in getting the column in line, and it was almost noon when the order to march was given.

THE PROCESSION.

Three years ago under the Fenian excitement, the Irish were aroused under the lead of Dr. Donnelly, and other kindred spirits, and the demonstrations of 1868 and 1869 were among the most noted in this city. The Fenian movement has died out, for reasons well understood, has been somewhat subdued, and the demonstration of yesterday was not under Fenian auspices. Dr. Donnelly was not at its head.

The procession moved in the following order:

Chief Marshal—Adj. John A. Strain.
Assistant Marshals—Thomas F. Hughes and A. B. Hayden.
Detachments of Police in uniform.
Carriages with Orators of the Day, Officers of the Meeting, etc.
Aids to the Chief Marshaland ASSISTANTS.

Manus McLaughlin,	Edward Hart,
O. J. McGann,	D. Strain,
T. McAnneney,	John McMahon,
Daniel McBride,	P. Reardon,
T. H. Carroll,	Wm. Cliffe rty,
John Fiert,	Thos. Mcquade,
J. M. O'Neill,	C. B. Strain,
Owen Nerty,	Patrick Wate,
Peter O'Neill,	D. Fitzsimmons,
Thos. O'Neill,	Neil Blaney,
Dempsey Gallagher,	James Clury,
S. P. Maher,	M. D. Smith,
Patrick Bradley,	John Timmony,
Thos. Maloney,	John Trimble,
James McGarr,	Ed. Timmony,
S. McNeily,	P. J. Martin,
James Ward,	D. Meenan,
	John McVeamah.

Great Western Brass Band.
Ancient Order of Hibernia, in Regalia.
McClure Guards, Captain Bonner.
Citizens in Line.
Birmingham Cornet Band.
Citizens in Line.
Iron City Brass Band.
Citizens in Line.
Father Hays's Band, of Elizabeth.
Mounted Division, under command of Assistant Marshal Hughes.
St. Cecilia Philharmonic Band.
Citizens on Horseback.

It is estimated that there were about three thousand persons in the procession.

The Aids were dressed in black, wore soft hats with green feathers, and green scarfs, and pressed a very fine appearance. There were numerous flags displayed, and the music was of the most lively and inspiriting character, going principally the rollicking airs of "ould Ireland."

The route of procession was a long one, and it was not until almost four o'clock that it reached Lafayette Hall, where the mass meeting was to be held.

THE MASS MEETING.

The procession having halted on Wood street, it was dismissed, and the officers of the day, the speakers, and others, alighted from their carriages and were conducted to seats upon the platform.

The bands were then admitted, and were assigned to positions in the hall. While the assembling was going on a number of patriotic airs were played. The Great Western Band led off, following it by the St. Celia, Iron City, and the Birmingham Cornet, the latter being was most admirable, and elicited hearty cheers.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Col. R. H. Kerr called the meeting to order, as its presiding officer, and announced the following Vice Presidents: John Hays, R. O. McDonough, Peter O'Neill and Dr. E. Donnelly.

Col. Kerr, on assuming the chairmanship, stated that he was sixty-three years of age to-day, and for forty-three years he had never failed to celebrate St. Patrick's day. (Applause.) For fear that he might, in the excessive flow of his feelings, say something inappropriate, he had taken the precaution to write down a few of the points of thought which would be short and pithy. The Colonel then read a brief sketch of the life and labors of the leading characteristics in St. Patrick's life and labors. He concluded as follows: "There is scarcely a family in this land, or hardly one of us, but has a Patrick, Cullen, towns and churches are named for him, and the light and well attempt to dim the sunlight of heaven, as long as the line of the Irish race in this country can properly claim him. He was the boon of heaven to the human family. (Applause.) Then is he the duty of all Irishmen to keep in remembrance this day, and transmit it to posterity as worthy to be so repeated. We should assemble yearly, and make the welkin ring with the swelling chorus of our mingled acclamations to high heaven in commemoration of our own Patron Saint of "Erin go bragh." I propose to all in the ancient language of my own native country, and bid ye welcome." Rev. J. Lyons, Assistant Secretary: Rev. G. M. Boyer and Rev. R. Mott, Assistant Secretaries.

Rev. J. H. Bates was appointed reporter of the proceedings of the Conference.

The Rules of Order were then read and business commenced.

Rev. J. B. Hollinger offered a resolution that the picture of the Conference be taken and sold for the benefit of the Church Building and Loan Association. Carried.

He then offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to draft a Constitution for the above mentioned Association, which, after a few remarks, urging the necessity of such a work, was unanimously adopted.

A motion was then received to restrict the time of each member addressing the Conference to ten minutes for first speech and five minutes for the second. The motion prevailed.

Rev. L. Sherman, of Ebenezer Orphan Institution was, on motion, received as an advisory member.

The afternoon session was spent in the examination of the character of preachers. It was a secret session.

Adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Look for important information.

METER PROVERS.

The Hyams Meter Company—A New Phase of Pittsburgh Enterprise.

The Hyams Meter Company of this city, have just completed two meter provers, made expressly for the use of our new Gas Inspector. These are the first provers ever made West of the Mountains, and are entirely different from those made in the East. They are gotten up in a style superior to any meter provers made in the United States. Professor Wormley, Gas Meter Inspector for Ohio, will visit this city in a few days to test the accuracy of the new meter provers in the presence of Mr. Smith before they are put in service. The engineer of the Pittsburgh Gas Company, and several others conversant with the manufacture of gas, who have examined the meter provers made by the Hyams Meter Company, pronounce them superior to anything made in the country. The large meter prover has a capacity of ten, and the lesser a capacity of five cubic feet. As they stand in the office of the Company, they present a very handsome appearance. Not the least noticeable feature is the painting and gilding, the work of W. C. Cook, No. 73 Beaver avenue, Allegheny. The Hyams Meter Company have recently increased their facilities and force of workmen, a number of the latter having been brought from Jamieson's famous establishment in London. The company have at present three times the number of meters in process of manufacture that they had making several meters with a capacity varying from sixty to one hundred and fifty lights, the recently made changes having been made in the management of the establishment. At the present time the company officers are—President, Mr. Henry Irwin; Superintendent, Harry Hyams, Mr. James Patton, Jr., has charge of the business department. The prosperity which attends this establishment is something gratifying to the people of Pittsburgh have a right to be proud of.

LITERARY CONTEST.

Debates Between the Philomathean and Banna Societies—The Palm Awarded the Philos.

The literary contest between the Philomathean Society, of the Western University, and the Banna Society, of this city, took place last evening in the Union school room, Sixth street. The audience was large and highly appreciative. The contest was well sustained throughout, and very exciting. Professor Sherratt and Rev. Mr. Hollinger were present and discoursed sweet music at intervals.

First in order came a select oration by E. Owe, of the Philomathean, entitled "The Maid of Provence." The Philomathean was represented by J. Fox, in a select oration entitled "Robert Emmett's Vindication." Then followed an essay by T. Bloice, Hanna, subject: "Man's Inventive Genius." To follow the essay of Bloice, the essay was of a very high order, but we think the young man did not give it justice in the reading. E. Luly, on behalf of the Philomathean, then presented a well read and fine composition, subject: "Drawing and Driving." The original oration was presented by Harry Hughes on behalf of the Hanna, subject, "Individuality." Business treated his theme in an able and eloquent manner, doing honor alike to himself and the society he represents. We could not refrain from saying with the decision of the judges in this respect. Then followed the debate, the last and most absorbing performance of the evening—subject: "Should the Reading of the Bible in our Public Schools be Abolished?" On this subject A. Kemp and J. English of the Hanna, represented the affirmative, and A. F. Hebert and J. N. Patterson, of the Philo, the negative.

At the close of the debate the judges, Rev. J. Alliston, of the *Presbyterian*, and A. N. McGonigle, Esq., with Major A. M. Brown as referee, retired to award the decision. Maj. Brown announced the decision and awarded the honors as follows: Select oration—E. Love, Philo. Essay—F. Lutz, Philo. Original oration—F. A. Birr, Philo. Debate, negative, Philo. Hanna. It will be seen that the Philos made almost a clean sweep. We feel it but justice to say that the Hanna boys fought nobly, but contended against great disadvantages. They lacked that great essential of success, a thorough collegiate education. The representatives of the Hanna displayed superior natural parts, but these had not been lacked the proper cultivation.

We congratulate the Philo boys on their great success, and think they conferred honor on the University. We hope that this contest will direct the minds of our young men more to this Institution and the benefits enjoyed there.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of John C. Kuechler, tried for perjury on the oath of Frederick Haffner, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, but that the defendant pay the costs.

In the case of Thomas Byrne, tried for assault and battery on Robert Patterson, September 26, 1869, 20 by 76 feet in the Third ward, $500

E. F. Denny to James Dowling; November 8, 1869; 24 by 105 feet on Second street, Sixteenth ward. $500

H. C. Reineman to Julius Schneider; February 3, 1870; beg 20 and 22 in Reineman's plan of Allegheny. $800

Richard Nuttall to Wm. H. Gardner; June 24, 1868; 40 by 269 feet on James street, Allegheny. $800

Same to same; May 29, 1868; 40 by 146 feet on the same street. $1,000

John Dewey to Wm. H. Gardner; February 25, 1870; 24 by 129 feet on Washington street, Allegheny. $1,000

Hugh Donnell to Mary E. Smith, February 5, 1870; 20 by 109 feet on Liberty street, Twenty-first ward. $1,800

John C. Brown to Benoni White; January 1, 1869; lot in McClure township. $2,200

John Clancy to Margaret Kelly; December 15, 1869; lots 24, 25 and 26, in John Anderson's plan, Robinson township. $300

Sheriff Fleming to James Veech, Esq., February 26, 1870, 155 by 110 feet on south side of Penn street, near Exchange alley. $5,000

Levi Brenneman to Wm. Ward; March 12, 1870; 98 by 120 feet on Liberty street, Eighth ward. $5,000

John W. Simpson to Allegheny Turners' Association; February 7, 1870; 169 by 170 in Warner & Painter's plan, Pike Run road. $2,975

Sheriff Stewart to Greenwalt & Kahn; January 25, 1869, 90 by 110 feet on Buena Vista street, Allegheny. $2,000

James Morgan to Greenwalt & Kahn; March 10, 1863; same as above

James Veech to Levi Brenneman and Wm. Ward; March 12, 1870; 158 by 110 feet on south side of Penn street, near Exchange alley. $5,000

Margaret Williams to James McClure; March 14, 1870; 26 acres in West Deer township $1,800

Wm. Barnes to S. P. Lawson; March 16, 1870; 100 by 150 feet on Steubenville pike, Charleston township. $1,300

ALLEGHENY.

FRESH ROLLS—Miller & McCullough, Diamond.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—An elegant gold watch, with a massive chain, was presented to Rev. Joseph Haney, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Tuesday evening, by a number of the congregation, in token of their esteem of his high Christian character.

AN APPEAL FOR THE ALLEGHENY RELIEF SOCIETY.—The ladies of the Allegheny Relief Society are compelled to appeal through the press to the charity of the community. They say: "Our funds are exhausted; we are heavily in debt; want and starvation stare us in the face, and we know not where to relieve. Our wants are urgent; no time must be lost. We must have money, or many must suffer the pangs of cold and hunger. Can a christian community listen to this plain unvarnished statement of facts and fail to respond to our call? Could they look with cold unpitying eye on shivering children, crying for bread and starving misery? Brought face to face we know they could not. Help these deserving people sufferers to the public notice, and we pray that they will show them some of the charity that they so freely bestow themselves. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Dr. Trevor, Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny, or to Mrs. Brunot, corner Stockton and Union avenues.

Church Sociable and Presentations.

On Wednesday evening the members of the First Christian Church, Allegheny, held a social reunion in the lecture room of the church, corner Beaver street and Montgomery avenue, at which time the pastor, Rev. Joseph King, was made the recipient of a handsome walnut book-case and arm chair; and his wife a handsome silver flower vase. Mr. S. P. Shriver made the presentations, and in a few but pertinent remarks alluded to the success attending Mr. King's labors during the seven years he has been pastor of the church. As a token of his parishioners' esteem, and appreciation of his labor of love, he said he was delegated by the congregation to present to him the handsome walnut book-case and arm chair. Also, as a token of esteem and appreciation of her hearty indorsement, and sympathy with her husband in his work among them, to present to Mrs. King the handsome silver flower vase. Mr. King in answer returned his heartfelt thanks for the manifestation of their love and appreciation of his services, expressing his firm belief that God had called him to this field of labor, and being assured that the Father's blessing had been upon him, and the people for whom he labored. During the evening refreshments, which had been provided for the occasion, were served, and the members enjoyed themselves until a late hour in a pleasant exchange of greetings and conversation. We should not fail to notice the beautiful bouquet the vase contained—a bouquet kindly contributed by Mr. Moore, florist of Wood's Run.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Callow of Allegheny.]

Four common cases were disposed of at yesterday morning's court. Two paid the fines, and two were discharged.

A DISPUTATIOUS CONSTITUENT.

Yesterday morning a seedy looking individual accosted Chief Duncan with—"I want to make an information." The Colonel observing the lumber attitude of the visitor, was reflecting upon the propriety of consigning him to the lock-up, when the visitor again announced his intentions, "I want to make or information —Mayor's in?" "What is the nature of your complaint?" "I've—you've got a right to—and I want or make in—formashun." "Well, unless you are cavorting, I will be compelled to put you in the lock-up." "Thas-so? Then I want vote sented by J. Fox, in a select oration entitled ter reg'lar ticket. I'll vote for some body at 'll take information formashun." The last son of the dissatisfied constituent, he was cogitating with one foot upon the curb stone, and the other describing an excentric figure around it.

[Before Alderman Bowden.]

SELLING LIQUOR TO A MINOR.

George Gaston was before the Alderman yesterday and preferred a complaint against Gotlieb Kimmel for selling liquor to a minor. This may be termed a cross suit in every sense of the word, he having on a previous day flung a stone through Kimmel's window, for which Kimmel had him brought up before the Mayor, who fined George twenty-five dollars. The outlay being considerable, George doubtless thirsted for satisfaction on account with Kimmel, hence the suit. A warrant was issued for Kimmel's arrest.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

A LIBELLOUS LETTER.

Yesterday we alluded to the vexatious matter that has arisen between Anthony Limber. Yesterday Margaret Heidenfelter was brought before the Alderman, charged with being the author of the letter. From the statements made by both parties to the suit, it appears that they live under one rooftree—they rent adjoining rooms. Propinquity in this instance, however, failed to beget good will, much less love, to say nothing about neighborly love. Anthony "hash het so mosh troobles mit vash Heidenfeter" that he alleges he came to the best of his belief she did write or indite the following letter: "Just a few lines to the dirty Anthony. You Aint worth to Write much you Dirty Beings that you are you aint worth the paper I put you Words on Judas Iscariotch you Pharisees you Old Gimber you you were Cot no Account in your young days and in your Old Dirty Age you Aint your worth just as much your big factory girls a Spittaboy Cot and Dirty Look. You Aint worth to look a Human Being in the face your lifets Compared to nothing else but Cabbage and Hipocrasie and The One that writes this never stole Ax, the writer of these sentences in heart will be Even As the Devil you are able to lie more the Devil they Got you out of the Devils basket." When this letter was read to Margeret, she indignantly averred that she never saw it, never heard of it, knew nothing about it, and could prove that much and more too. As authority is determined to sift the matter to the bottom, the Alderman postponed the final hearing until this evening.

SOUTH SIDE.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Buchanan Postoffice, (Birmingham,) March 18, 1870:

Beahr John A	Fairman Mary	McIntosh John
Bell Jas	Fagan Mrs F	McKee Jas
Biers Richard	Foster Mary	McMonigal Jno
Barnes Wm A	Foster Mary	McGuire Miss A
Black Mrs M	Gordon Jno	Pair John
Brenneman Car-oline	Gould Samuel C	Palmer J K
Butler Mrs M	Green Thos	Pierce T J
Butler Jno	Hamilton Jas N	Pomeroy Philip
Bullock John	Hogan Wm	Slay Jas A
Brunk E	Hughes Jno	Sturgis Thos
Burke David	Hughes D P	Reese J W
Brown J H	Hunter Jno	Rhodes Mrs M
Brogan John	Irwin John H	Reese Evan M
Cornes Benjamin	Jones Mrs E	Reed Mrs Jno R
Cunningham Mis D	Judson James	Smith W H
Cheesman G W	Jones Mrs K E	Smith Mrs M
Cloud Fred	Kelly John	Smith T J
Clegg Robert	Kelly John	Schlick Alfred
Cunningham R	Lewis Miss A	Schlick Alfred
Cunningham R	Linhart Mrs	Stewart Mrs S A
Clark Miss A H (milliner)	Lynch Miss M J	Simpson Mrs R
Crosby Miss A	Lorey Conrad	Simpson Mrs R
Catrick Wm	Mitchell Thos	Stewart Mrs E
Duncan Robt	Murphy M	Stiner A A
Dickerson Wm	Marks P	Smith Jno Rem.
Dickerson Wm	Morris Miss F	Thomas Mrs
Dalton Matthew	Marshal Miss E	Thomas Mrs
Dalton Matthew	Mitchell Emma	Tonson Mrs M
Davis Jno C	Marshall Emma J	Tonson Mrs M J
Davis Evan C	Mcclaughlin P	Williams Miss M
Dalton Jno	Mcclaughlin P	Williams Miss M
Daniel Miss A B	Meany John	Walters Mrs M J
Dyer Frank	Nowak Mrs M	Walters Mrs Jamil
Davis Mrs Mary	Mclaughlin P	Woods Wm
Edwards Jas H	Mc Alvey Henry	Young Robt
Eyer Mrs H M	McFarland Hy	Young Mrs W
Evans David T	Mcleary John	Young Mrs M
Finch Evan	McVay Jno	Young Jno

PHILIP HORER, Postmaster.

TRANQUIL.—Everything appeared tranquil on the South Side yesterday, the litigious element of the population of those thirsty thoroughs being in line in the St. Patrick's celebration.

NOT YET APPREHENDED.—Thomas McCully, charged with compiling the great Birmingham bank robbery, has not yet been arrested although it is reported he has been seen on the South Side on several occasions since the occurrence.

RUMORED ARREST.—A gentleman who arrived from Steubenville yesterday, reports that Reardon, the Woodville murderer, was arrested at that place recently. We have no faith in the report, so far as we have been able to ascertain.

WHO IS HE?—There is a general inquiry as to who Edward Bourke was that was on the jury found added and abetted Patrick Welsh in the murder of Jacob Amhose, is. He name was never published in the papers, we believe, up to the time of the finding of the verdict.

INTERESTING REPORTS.—Elsewhere in this paper will be found the reports of the borough officers of Birmingham for the year ending March 1, 1870. The increase in the taxable for that time was over $1,000 instead of $201 02 as reported a day or two ago.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ABUSING A BLIND MAN'S HUSBAND'S INCENTRICITIES.

Catharine Schuber, a resident of Larkins alley, is totally blind. Her husband, Wm. Schuber, it seems, is addicted to the use of liquor to excess in this respect, and according to allegations made before Justice Heisel abuses her shamefully. The abuse complained of is made a ground for divorce, and more than one occasion has the persecuted wife invoked the law in her behalf. She generally gets off with a fine, and at once renews his inhuman treatment. Recently, after the establishment of peace for days deprives his wife and children of food necessary for the sustenance of life. Justice Heisel has had enough of this sort of work, and hoped justice will be meted him according to his deserts.

FIGHTS WITH HIS EYES SHUT.

Somewhere in that terrestial garden, East Birmingham, reside Eva and Wm. Stickham, husband and wife. William, it seems, served his country well during the late rebellion, and when going into a fight, it is reported, he invariably closed his "peepers" and then fought nobly. He came out of the war without a scar, but his eyes are affected by the smokey shirmishes, ensued in his family. The practice of closing his eyes when in an engagement finds favor with the wife, having always resulted successful to William he believed it advisable to introduce the practice into the family "jars." Accordingly when his wife and himself are at variance, closes his eyes and "pitches" around for a while as if he was fighting the Black Horse Cavalry, but unlike the latter, he is all the time pummeling his better half. Such proceedings, Mr. Stickham alleges, are not to be enough, hence the reason of her bringing suit before Justice Heisel against her husband. Justice Heisel will restrict his bench fund upon him that his "closing of his eyes" on such occasions will not justify the fund in his downfall and ruin. A warrant has been issued.

[Before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

HAPPY JACK'S DOINGS.

Who does not know "happy Jack," of the South Side, generally? Who do not recognize the name, may the person, when told his christian name is John Showalter. Itseems that "Jack" called at Vangeiser's store, corner of Carson and Fourteenth streets, during the absence of the proprietor, and getting enraged at Mrs. Vangelser, proceeded to abuse her. During the melee, the glass in one of the windows in the store, was broken, and "Jack" was raising a terrible noise. Just then a happy thought struck Mrs. Vangeiser. "Jack" was a light weight champion. She assumed the role of a prize fighter herself, and in an unguarded moment "Jack" measured his length on the floor of the store by a blow on the head from one of the scale weights thrown by Mrs. Vangeiser. Police Exit Jack in search of a person to dress his wounds. The scene subsequently resolved itself before Justice Heisel, an information for assault and battery being made by Henry Vangeiser, and a warrant has been issued.

Public Sale.

A public sale of horses, carriages, barouches, etc., at the livery and sale stables of Robert H. Patterson & Co., on Seventh avenue, corner of Liberty street, will take place on Saturday morning next at ten o'clock.

Business For Sale.

A well established saddlery business in a good location. This is a good opportunity for person wishing to engage in a good and profitable business. Inquire of C. H. Love, 59 Fourth avenue.

Auction Sale of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Etc.

Robert H. Patterson & Co. will offer at public sale, at their livery and sale stables, Seventh avenue, corner of Liberty street, on Saturday morning at ten o'clock, a large stock of horses, carriages, buggies, etc. John H. Stewart, Auctioneer.

Marvin's Crackers and Biscuit

Are to be found in every grocery in Western Pennsylvania. There are few households in Pittsburgh and Allegheny that Marvin's when they can get them. Bakery, No. 91 Second street.

Wood Street Business Houses For Rent.

The best location for business. No. 176, Inquire at 246 Liberty street. J. D. Thompson. tf

Shaking and Burning.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Every person has felt the inconveniences of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day, as the case may be, from the trouble of moving over the threshold. Avoid the trouble by using Ayer's shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break up and banish the fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby imperilling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them, it is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, perhaps, for blind adherence to error is the specialty of some people, but the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on positive and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Buy It.

Pure Isodorous glycerine—the best in the market. For sale by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street.

Lease of Warehouse, 11 Wood Street.

A two years' lease of that desirable four-story warehouse, 11 Wood street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, will be sold at McIlwaine's auction rooms, next Tuesday evening. The bidding will establish the rate per annum of rent, for the two years' lease, to purchaser; possession given first of April next.

Mrs. Dr. Perkins, M. D.,

Most wonderful and world-renowned clairvoyant and medical physician, can now be consulted as such at the Robinson House, room No. 8. The unparalleled success she has met with in curing the sick and afflicted, both in America and Europe, renders her one of the most popular of the age; also, diagnosis disease. Given readings of character. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Office hours, 2 P. M. Room No. 8 Robinson House, Pittsburgh.

A Cough Neglected

May result in consumption. Use B. L. Fahnestock's Lung Syrup.

Silver-plated Ware.

All that is new in silver-plated ware can be found at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street.

Furniture.

Having removed from 38 Smithfield street to No. 21, we have on hand a fine assortment of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture of the latest styles, at reduced prices. T. B. Young & Co., 21 Smithfield street.

R. E. Breed & Co.,

No. 100 Wood street, wholesale and retail dealers in and importers of Chinaware and earthenware.

Tableware.

An unlimited assortment of China tableware, embracing many new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street.

For Rent.

House of nine rooms, large garden with shade and fruit trees, stable and out houses, adjoining Judge McCandless' at McCandless station. Apply to Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street, or at J. D. Thompson's, 246 Liberty street.

Liebig's Company's Extract of Meat

Secures great economy and convenience in cooking. Genuine only when signed in blue. None genuine without the signature of Baron Liebig, the inventor, and of Dr. Max Von Petenkofer, Munich. Sole agent, J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TF

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

Pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York. TuF

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co's, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Country Merchants

In search of a place to purchase their drugs and medicines to their best advantage, and save money, should call at McClarran & Mc-Kennan's drug store, 85 Market street, near Fifth avenue.

Elegant Tea Sets,

In new and beautiful patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co's., No. 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE BOROUGH OF BIRMINGHAM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 13, 1870.

GEORGE KUHLMAN, Treasurer, in account with said Borough.

DR.

March 13, 1869. To balance on hand	$ 604 95
March 1,